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PARLIAMENT OPENS AT OTTAWA WITH DISPLAY OF POMP

Governor-General in Speech From
the Throne Declares Canada's
Record of Industrial Prosperity
Is Second to None

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The fourth session of the Parliament of Canada was opened yesterday afternoon with all the pomp and ceremony of pre-war days. His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by a full staff of naval and military aides, reached the new Parliament Buildings shortly before 3 p. m. The opening ceremony, which usually is performed in the Senate Chamber, took place in Commons Chamber, owing to that of the Senate still being unfinished. The public galleries were crowded, admission being by ticket. The occupants were for the most part ladies, many of whom were in evening dress. The floor of the Chamber was also largely occupied by ladies, as well as a number of well-known Canadian men. Six Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada were present in their scarlet and ermine robes.

His Excellency read the Speech from the Throne, first in English and afterward in French. After congratulating the members on being assembled in their new legislative home, he said that though not entirely completed, its noble proportions, its wide and convenient spaces, its beauty of design and chasteness of finish, and its unique local situation marked it as a most striking and dignified structure worthy of the people whose national life it would henceforth serve.

The speech noted with satisfaction that the status of Canada as a member of the League of Nations has been definitely fixed by the Treaty of Peace. The Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria had been concluded, and would be submitted to the members for their approval. The treaties of peace with Hungary and Turkey were well advanced and would be laid before Parliament, if concluded in time, during the present session.

Referring to the International Labor Conference in Washington, His Excellency said it would be gratifying to learn that Canada was selected as one of the 12 governments whose countries are entitled to representation on the governing body of the International Labor Office.

The speech continued: "When the remaining treaties shall have been concluded and the functions of the League of Nations and various tribunals authorized, thereby becoming fully operative, it is confidently hoped that an end will have been reached to the confusion and uncertainty consequent upon the long and regrettable delay in bringing into operation the provisions of the Treaty and an effective beginning made in the improvement of national conditions and the adjustment of international relations which will insure the continued blessing of peace."

Referring to the European economic field, His Excellency said in part as follows: "A clear vision is still impossible, and the unsettled state of exchange, the lack of international credits and the inflation of paper currency, combined with a scarcity of raw materials and the demoralization of labor and transportation conditions, have combined to retard productions and to restrict the exchange of products necessary for the proper sustenance of life and the rebuilding of the waste and destruction caused by the great war. Every quarter of the world is being impressed, often by severe privation and suffering, with the one great lesson that increased production through increased work, combined with thrift and economy in

the individual and the state, is the only sure hope of business improvement and future prosperity.

General Conditions Satisfactory
"After four years of war and a year and three months of confusion and dislocation which has succeeded thereto, it is satisfactory to know that business in Canada has been well maintained, that production has been large and that general conditions are, on the whole, satisfactory. It is a cause for thankfulness that of all countries affected by war Canada has maintained a record of social order and industrial and commercial prosperity second to none."

As to the projected legislation forecasted, His Excellency said: "The ratification of the International Opium Convention renders it necessary to obtain legislation to carry into effect its provision relating to the sale of opium, cocaine, and other deleterious drugs. A bill will be laid before you for that purpose. A bill to provide for Dominion franchise will be introduced dealing with the qualifications of voters and the procedure necessary to enable all persons legally qualified to register their votes. Other bills will be presented for your consideration including a bill respecting copyrights and bills providing for an amendment of the Patent Act, of the Loan and Trust Companies Acts, Indian Act, and the Exchequer Act."

At the conclusion of the formal proceedings, a reception was held by the Duke of Devonshire on the floor of the House, at which many hundreds of citizens were presented to His Excellency.

REPORT ON IRISH CONDITIONS ISSUED

British Parliamentary Commission
Considers Government Should
Acknowledge the Policy of
Self-Determination for Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The text of the report of the Parliamentary Labor Commission upon conditions in Ireland was issued last night. The commission considers that the British Government should acknowledge the policy of self-determination for Ireland just as in case of the self-governing dominions, but recommends that the constitution conferring self-government on Ireland should not be subject to revision by the Irish people until after an agreed number of years during which time they would have an opportunity to "return to a more normal state of mind." The commission offers two alternatives which it believes would be acceptable to the majority of the Irish people.

The first alternative is that a full measure of dominion self-government be accorded, with provision for the protection of minorities, the questions of defense and foreign relations being reserved to the Imperial Parliament. The second alternative is that the form of self-government to be established should be decided upon by an Irish constituent assembly, representing the whole Irish people and elected by proportional representation, which would be charged with the task of drafting a new constitution and making provision for the protection of the minorities, the questions of defense and foreign relations being reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

The report gives an exhaustive account of the commission's impressions as to the cause and main features of Irish unrest.

RETAIL GROCERS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Thirty-four retail grocers have been fined here for selling cold storage eggs without notice to this effect or else labeled as fresh eggs, in violation of the state cold storage law.

MORE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS

Process of Extermination by
Turks Still Going On, According
to Message From the
Patriarch of Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The process of extermination of the Armenians is still going on," said Prof. A. Der Hagopian last evening. "I have today received a cable message from Archbishop Zaven, patriarch of Constantinople, who was deported by the Turks and supposed to have been murdered, but who was rescued by the British and restored to Constantinople and is now in London. He says that Cilicia is once more covered with blood in consequence of the renewed attacks of the Turks, and that the existence of all our compatriots in those regions is in danger. Many places inhabited by Armenians have been already evacuated, or are now being besieged. The whole Armenian district is in danger of extermination."

Archbishop Zaven notified Professor Hagopian that the necessary political representations were being made to the Peace Conference and he renewed his appeals for help in the name of humanity for this people, whose sufferings are so terrible and whose national existence is threatened.

Professor Der Hagopian is vice-president of the Armenian national delegation to the Peace Conference and is now in Washington on a special mission.

Position of Relief Workers

Americans in Marsh District Safe Up
to February 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Widespread disturbances in Cilicia and Turkey, with the massacre of thousands of Armenians, are indicated by dispatches received in this country from Near East relief workers and from Patriarch Zaven of Constantinople.

The Rev. James L. Barton, who recently returned from Turkey, where he led a commission undertaking relief work, informed The Christian Science Monitor last night that a cable message had arrived from Marsh, Turkey, to the effect that up to February 17 all American Near East workers in that locality were safe. That was the latest information obtainable, but that whole part of the country was apparently in a state of complete disorder. The French were occupying the country, but not in force, and letters as early as December had said that the French troops would not be able to resist an attack in force. The Turks were then threatening the Armenians, and the population was hostile to the French.

Prof. A. Der Hagopian, vice-president of the Armenian national delegation to the Peace Conference, who is now in Washington, District of Columbia, has received a cable message from Patriarch Zaven, which reads: "Cilicia covered with blood. Several thousand Armenians massacred. The existence of all our compatriots in those regions in danger in consequence of the recrudescence of Turkish attacks. Several Armenian localities evacuated or besieged. We are making the necessary political representations to the Peace Conference."

An earlier message from Marsh relief workers read: "The situation in Marsh is most desperate. Since January 21, there has been a reign of terror. Every day hundreds of people of both sexes and all ages are massacred. The French troops are only on the defensive, and there is no power to put an end to these acts. Munitions and forces are not adequate. The roads toward Marsh are reported barred by large forces and there can be no assurance of help. Everything possible must be done to relieve the situation because there is a serious danger for the lives of all Christians. American institutions are under fire and there are many refugees and orphans among the wounded. The food supply is running low."

Dr. Barton said that the Turkish forces in the Marsh district were Nationalist forces, commanded by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who represented the old Junker Party, and whose headquarters were at Angora. His army was apparently large, and he had apparently undertaken a campaign of extermination against the Armenians, and incidentally the French. The French troops had given French uniforms to some of the Armenians, and that had been bitterly resented by the Turkish populace.

A few months ago the principal danger had appeared to be from Kurds in the Azghabian district, much farther east, where the Armenians were in a precarious position. The forces now operating against the Armenians, however, were Turkish.

Turkish Nationalists Near Mersina

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—An Alexandria telegram to the Armenian Press Bureau in London regarding the Cilician situation states that the Armenian population is in great danger at Mersina and its neighborhood, the French troops in the district having

been withdrawn. Large bands of Turkish Nationalists have also threatened Mersina, and if Mersina falls Adana will be surrounded. The telegram pleads for energetic measures, and declares that the only means of meeting the situation is to land allied sailors to save Adana.

OPIUM TRAFFIC GROWING IN CHINA

Corrupt Local Officials, It Is
Declared, Encourage Violation
of Laws—Japanese Influence
Blamed for Lawlessness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Persistent reports of the growing of poppies for opium, and the existence of traffic in opium, are being circulated in regard to certain districts in China. How far this illicit business is being carried on it is difficult to learn, but the Chinese authorities have had to contend for some time with the smuggling of opium into China from Japanese sources and the attempt to debauch the Chinese through the drug traffic.

The latest information about the attempted revival of the opium industry comes from Fukien Province, where the Japanese influences have been of a disturbing character.

Corrupt local officials have lent themselves to the encouragement of opium cultivation and traffic, it is asserted, and the Ministry of Communications has taken up the matter of alleged breaches of prohibition laws in the permission of smoking on certain trains and in railway stations.

The patriotic Chinese have been extremely vigilant in regard to attempts at encroachments upon the opium prohibition regulations and in their efforts to do away with the evil have burned large quantities of the drug.

VACCINATION LAW IN VICTORIA AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The opponents of compulsory vaccination in Victoria won a great victory when the new Health Bill was amended, in spite of the protest of the chief secretary, by a provision allowing parents on conscientious grounds to refrain from having their children vaccinated. Mr. Outtrim, who moved the amendment, had previously passed a bill through the Legislative Assembly abolishing vaccination but had been unable by a narrow margin to secure the passage of the measure through the Legislative Council of Victoria, the main reason for his failure being the determined opposition of the British Medical Association. Vaccination in Victoria has caused resentment and a certain degree of bitterness on the payment of a fine for non-vaccination enabled wealthy parents to avoid the law while the workingman was forced to submit his children to vaccination rather than pay the penalty. The number of prominent citizens, including members of the government, who had cheerfully paid the fine, reduced the act to a laughing stock.

In the discussion before the amendment was carried over the protest of the government, the deplorable results in some cases of inoculation were emphasized, and it was pointed out that in the states where vaccination was compulsory the number of cases of small pox had been greater than in the states where vaccination was not compulsory. When the new clause, providing for exemption on production of a statutory declaration, came before the Committee of the Legislative Council, it was agreed to without discussion.

Not until the roll call on the reservation to Article X will it be definitely decided whether or not the Treaty is to be ratified. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, when he called up the Treaty yesterday requested that the pivotal reservation, the "heart of the covenant," be passed over for the time being and the less controversial clauses passed on first.

PERSONAL SAFETY OF TROOPS GUARANTEED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday).—General Miller, former Governor-General of North Russia, has reached Hammerfest safely on an ice-breaker with members of the former North Russian Government and about 1000 fugitives.

According to a Bolshevik wireless message, the British Government, at the request of General Miller, who is a Russian, notified Mr. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, of the North Russian Government's impending abandonment of the struggle, and in a communication addressed by Earl Curzon to Mr. Tchitcherin observed that "it would create a painful impression in England if the Soviet power has recourse to severe repressive measures against the population of Archangel." Mr. Tchitcherin replied, requesting Lord Curzon to transmit his terms to the White Guards, and stating that the personal safety of the troops would be guaranteed if they surrendered voluntarily, and members of the government and military staffs would be allowed to depart from Russia on similar conditions.

Rumanian Troops to Withdraw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Thursday).—The Rumanians who are still in occupation of Hungarian territory beyond the river Theiss, have now arranged with the Hungarian Supreme Command to withdraw to the so-called Clemenceau demarcation line by the end of March.

SENATE DEMOCRATS REVERSE VOTES

Lodge Treaty Mandate Reservation
Adopted, 68 to 4—New
Clause Submitted Intended to
Force the President's Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The renewal yesterday of the consideration of the Treaty of Peace was marked by a cleavage of portentous dimensions in the ranks of the Democracy in the United States Senate. For the first time since the beginning of the long battle for the ratification of the Versailles compact more than 64 senators actually went on record in support of a reservation.

By a vote of 68 to 4, the Lodge reservation declaring that the United States shall under no circumstances be obligated to accept a mandate unless Congress so desires, was adopted with the support of "mild reservationists," "irreconcilables," and practically all the Democrats present on the floor. Only four votes were cast against the reservation, and these four were lost sight of in what looked like a general debacle.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman, abstained from voting while he watched from his seat in the Senate Chamber Democrats of all shades of opinion reversing their former stand on the reservation in question. It was voted on in the same form on November 13, 1919, six days before the rejection of the resolution of ratification, and was adopted by the Senate by a majority of 46 to 33.

Democratic Cleavage

The extent of the cleavage and the tendency of the Democrats in general to recognize the inevitable even to the extent of "surrendering" their former stand is borne out by the fact that, whereas only four Democrats cast their vote for the reservation on November 13, only four voted in opposition to it on the roll-call yesterday: John Sharp Williams, Mississippi; Thomas Walsh, Montana; Andreas A. Jones, New Mexico, and John B. Kendrick, Wyoming.

The mandate reservation follows: "No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII, part 1, or any other provision of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States."

While the reservation in itself was regarded as one of the vital ones, the unexpected extent to which the Democratic opposition to a feature of the Lodge program crumbled came as a big surprise, and while Senator Hitchcock, acting majority leader, had conceded that there was a wide cleavage in his ranks, he did not by any means expect such a debacle.

Pivotal Reservation Passed Over

Not until the roll call on the reservation to Article X will it be definitely decided whether or not the Treaty is to be ratified. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, when he called up the Treaty yesterday requested that the pivotal reservation, the "heart of the covenant," be passed over for the time being and the less controversial clauses passed on first.

As a result of the exhibition of weakness manifested by Democratic "last ditchers" yesterday, there is little hope that the Republican leaders will make any concessions on or modifications of the reservations still to be considered. They are going on the assumption that those Democrats who want to ratify the Treaty will on the final showdown support the Lodge program as the alternative to defeating ratification for the second time and throwing the Treaty into the presidential campaign.

Senator Hitchcock intimated yesterday that he is likely to call a Democratic caucus before the final vote is taken on ratification. It is considered probable that he would welcome President Wilson's advice in the emergency confronting him as acting minority leader. An appeal from the White House to vote against the Article X resolution would have a considerable effect on the Democrats of the rank and file. On the other hand, it is plain that the President's influence is not so great as it once was with his political adherents in the national Legislature. Whatever advice he should give on ratification might, in the present state of sentiment, be repudiated by a majority of Senate Democrats. As there is danger of this very thing, the President may decide not to run the risk of repudiation.

Additional Reservation

Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, submitted yesterday an additional reservation on which he will seek a division within the next few days. This reservation provides that the ratification of the Treaty shall not become effective unless the instrument of ratification has been deposited with the signatory powers within 30 days after it passes the Senate. It is clear that the maneuver of the Connecticut Senator is intended to force the President's hand should the Senate ratify the Treaty.

ENDOWMENT ANNOUNCED

DETROIT, Michigan.—A \$2,000,000 endowment to the University of Michigan, to be used in the education of women of the Far East, was announced here yesterday as the gift of Levi H. Barbour, a Detroit manufacturer.

QUESTION OF FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Today the Chamber of Deputies began a debate upon the incorporation of the 1920 class in the army. The whole question of the reduction of the three years obligatory military service was raised. The Socialists propose that the 1920 class be released six months after the incorporation of the 1921 class, thus bringing down the duration of service to 18 months. Paul Boncour, who is now the Socialists' leader in the Chamber, also demanded that the 1919 class be released six months hence.

The Finance Commission has likewise been insisting that the government should cut the army as early as possible, its own project on the reorganization of the army to indicate that the reduction of length of service has been officially proposed.

If the recommendations of the army commission are accepted, 170,000 men will be called up next month and another 100,000 next October, because some other classes whose call-up had been adjourned have now been ordered to present themselves. The present French army numbers 800,000.

REAL MEANING OF PAISLEY RESULT

Varied Explanations of Mr. Asquith's Election Given in Newspapers—All Agree Serious
Blow Is Given to the Coalition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PAISLEY, Scotland (Thursday).—What is the real meaning of the Paisley result? One is forced to ask this by the varied explanations given in today's newspapers. It is, as the papers declare, a "nasty jar" for the government and may have cumulative effects. Mr. Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, asked every Paisley elector who believed it was in the national interests that the present government should continue, to vote for the Coalition candidate, and yet so few in Paisley apparently believed this, that the Coalition candidate forfeits £150 deposit as a result of securing less than one-eighth of the total poll.

Another view of the result, however, is that it is simply a personal triumph for H. H. Asquith, the Liberal nominee, and his daughter, Lady Bonham Carter. It should, however, be pointed out that if the result is a crushing blow to the Coalition it is as severe a blow to Labor.

Lesson of the Railway Strike

The political current is not flowing with Labor quite as it did. The lesson of the railway strike and of the "direct action" talk has gone home to many electors, who thought Labor an alternative to the Coalition. Moreover, there has certainly been a distinct development recently on what may be called the middle class solidarity, as indicated in the formation of the middle class union.

The Labor Party has suffered defeat at the last three by-elections, and there certainly appears to be a tendency of the electors to concentrate on the candidate who, they think, has the most chance of defeating Labor. The chief plank of the Labor platform is nationalization, and this was the main issue at Paisley. Nothing could have been more emphatic than the stand Mr. Asquith made against it.

Three-Cornered Contests

Today's papers appear to assume that the 4000 votes which the Coalition Unionist candidate lost as compared with the Coalition National Democratic Party candidate in 1915 were transferred to J. M. Biggar, the Labor candidate. There is as much reason to think that they were transferred to Mr. Asquith so as to defeat Mr. Biggar.

Future by-elections will show more clearly whether there is this tendency to concentrate in three-cornered contests on the most likely anti-Labor candidate. Yet the result remains an exceptionally serious blow for the Coalition, especially as Mr. Asquith takes his seat on Monday, and the event seems likely to be made an occasion of popular demonstration, as Mr. Asquith, it is announced, is to drive down Whitehall to the House of Commons at a stated time on Monday.

London Comments on Paisley Result

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Commenting upon the result of the Paisley election, The Times states that the election is a repudiation of the Coalition Government, hostility to which has been "driving electors toward Labor because the people thought they saw therein the only alternative." This newspaper welcomes the return of H. H. Asquith as a "greater parliamentarian than any man now in the House of Commons," and is convinced that he will "breathe fresh life and vigor into that lethargic assembly."

Mr. Asquith's most conspicuous supporter of the London press, The Daily News, predicts he will detach a certain number of Coalition Liberals from the government and expresses the belief that the last general election on the Coalition ticket has been fought.

The Daily Mail also foresees a defection of Liberals from the Coalition organization and thinks that the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, will "move toward Liberal opinion in an effort to retain the allegiance of that party."

BRITISH PREMIER DEFENDS STAND ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. Lloyd George Intimates That
Nothing Can Now Influence
Supreme Council's Decision—
Pledge to India Emphasized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England, (Thursday).—The storm in the country over the Constantinople question found reflection in the House of Commons today in a debate which developed no little heat. One gathered from the Premier's speech that neither storm nor debate could now influence the Supreme Council's decisions, but that even if the Turkish government were left in Constantinople, the bitter enemy of Turkey would be unable to say, when the whole peace terms were published, that they let Turkey off lightly.

The Premier insisted that the pressure which had actuated the British Government, so far as it was concerned, had not come from French financial, or other, interests but from India, and he stressed with grave eloquence the danger of alienating Muhammadan opinion.

The Peace Conference's decision had been reached, the Premier said, after a careful balance of the advantages and disadvantages of the perils involved in either the policy of expulsion or rejection.

"Let us examine our legitimate and main peace aims in Turkey," the Premier went on. "The first is the freedom of the Straits. The second is the freeing of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman Army. The third is the preservation for the Turks of self-government in communities which are mainly Turkish, subject to two most important reservations."

"The first of these reservations is that there must be adequate safeguards within our power of protecting minorities that have been oppressed by the Turks. The second is that the Turk must be deprived of his power of vetoing the development of the rich lands under his rule which were once the granaries of the Mediterranean. These are the main objects of the peace." Turkey would be entirely deprived of the guardianship of the Straits, the Premier declared, and her forts would be dismantled.

Turkey to Have No Navy

Turkey would have no troops anywhere within reach of these waters, the Allies meaning to garrison these gates themselves with the aid of the navy. Turkey would be allowed no navy, of course. Every pledge, the Premier insisted, would be found embodied in the Peace Treaty. The Turk would be found deprived of the guardianship of the Black Sea, and the non-Turkish minorities would be protected through the knowledge of the Turk that his capital was under the menace of the allied guns.

Broadly speaking, the Premier argued, the government was pledged to India not to eject the Turks from Constantinople, his statement on January 5, 1918, not having been an offer of peace to Turkey but a statement of war aims to British Labor and a pledge to India.

He gravely warned the government's critics against tampering with the Muhammadan trust in the British word, arguing that the terms were very drastic and calculated to secure the control of the Turks and the protection of minorities, and demanded what alternative the critics offered. He poured scorn on the idea of an international commission trying to rule Constantinople and indicated clearly that the hopes of America standing in were ruled out meantime.

Charge Against Lord Robert Cecil

The Premier's speech, which followed a moderately worded criticism by Sir Donald Maclean, Liberal, largely took the form of an attack on Lord Robert Cecil, leader of the Unionist, whom he accused of adopting quite a different standpoint on Constantinople and the Turkish questions now from what he did when he was in office and under responsibility.

Lord Robert replied to the charge with great heat, defying the Premier to deny that the January 5 pledge was an offer of peace to Turkey and fell to the ground when not accepted, just as the other part of the pledge, that the Allies did not desire the break-up of Austria-Hungary fell to the ground, and just as the implied promise to leave "the rich and renowned lands of Thrace" to the Turks also fell to the ground. He clearly showed doubts as to the reality of much of the alleged Muhammadan agitation and said that he did not wish to drive any Turk, or even the Sultan, from Constantinople, but desired that it should not be handed back from allied control to the Turkish Government.

Appeal for Reversal of Decision

Lord Robert declared that the Armenians and Chaldeans placed no confidence in Constantinople being under the allied guns and he expressed surprise that the Premier should pour scorn on the idea of governing Constantinople by an international commission, when that was what it was proposed to do with the Straits. While admitting all the difficulties and dangers he yet saw no fundamental reason for not internationalizing Constantinople under the League of Nations and concluded by appealing for a reversal of the Peace Conference's

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decision, since it was impossible this could be the final settlement of the question. The Turks must go sooner or later and this was a favorable opportunity.

T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist, followed with a telling speech, asking why it was that Muhammadan agitation should have sprung up so peculiarly, although there had not been a whisper of it when Mecca, Medina, Damascus, and other really sacred cities had been taken away from the Turks without a murmur. He declared that if the Turks were not ejected, Constantinople would become the center of renewed intrigue, and new massacres would follow.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The decision not to oust Turkey from Constantinople was reached by the allied Supreme Council only after long consideration of the difficulties in the Turkish situation. Mr. Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons today when the question of the future of Turkey was brought up for debate. Referring to the agreement made early in the war under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd George said this agreement had ended, so far as Russia was concerned by the revolution of 1917 and the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He reiterated his pledge that there would be "a different port at the gates," however. It would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of those gates to a people who had betrayed their trust, he declared, and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships.

Pledge Not an Offer

The Premier referred to the "perfectly deliberate pledge" given by the British Government in January, 1918, in which it was asserted that Great Britain was not fighting to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, subject to the Straits being internationalized and neutralized, and he remarked parenthetically that this was what would be done with the Straits.

This pledge, he explained, was not an offer to the Turks or the Germans, but was made to reassure the English people and the Muhammadans of India. He pointed out that Great Britain was the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, and that as a result of the government's statement of its war aims there had been an increase in recruiting in India at a time when Great Britain was making a special effort to raise additional troops.

The two peace delegates of India at Paris, neither of whom was a Muhammadan, had declared that unless the Allies retained the Turks in Constantinople their action would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire. The Premier informed the House. Without the aid of India, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, Turkey could not have been conquered, and nothing could be more damaging to British prestige in Asia than the feeling that Great Britain did not keep her word.

Christendom Against Crescent

The Premier said he was afraid that underneath the movement for expulsion of the Turks there was something of the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent. If the Muhammadans believed that the terms were dictated by the purpose of lowering the Prophet's flag before that of Christendom, he declared, it would be fatal to British government in the East and it was unworthy that the purpose be achieved by force.

Expressing regret that the United States had not taken a mandate, Mr. Lloyd George said: "For the moment, America must be reckoned as entirely out of any arrangement we can contemplate for the government of Turkey and the protection of Christians in the future, because any decrees authorizing persecution of Christians would be signed under the menace of British, French and Italian guns."

Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons today that the Bulgarian peace treaty would be laid on the table of the House next week. He said a bill would be introduced empowering the Privy Council to take necessary steps for carrying out the treaty.

Government Sustains Another Defeat

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The government yesterday sustained its second defeat in the present session of Parliament, over a motion in connection with the unemployment insurance bill, which Sir Robert Horne introduced. The bill, which will extend insurance to some 15,000,000 people, instead of under 4,000,000, as is now provided for, had a favorable reception, but the government proved adamant when pressed to be still more generous and to accept a motion for increasing the pensions of retired policemen on a scale corresponding to the increased cost of living.

This concession, if granted, Sir Robert Horne pointed out, would have to be extended to all the classes of government pensioners and thus would involve an additional burden which could not be assumed. The motion was eventually carried, however, by 123 votes to 57, after the government had refused to withdraw its whips.

LATEST RETURNS IN MOSCOW ELECTIONS

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A wireless dispatch from Moscow says that the latest returns in the Moscow election show that of the 853 Soviet members chosen 762 are Bolsheviks, 27 sympathizers with the movement, 54 members of no party, 9 Mensheviks, or minority, and 1 anarchist. Mr. Steklov, the editor of the newspaper "Izvestia" was elected, the dispatch adds.

MINISTER TO SIAM NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, was nominated yesterday by President Wilson to be Minister to Siam.

ADRIATIC PROBLEM NOTES MADE PUBLIC

Division of Albania, President Wilson Says, Would Be Reversion to Ante-War Diplomacy—Allies Defend Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All of the agreements and correspondence on the Adriatic question between the United States and Great Britain, France, and Italy were made public yesterday by the State Department, with the consent of the respective governments. The facts were given to the world for the purpose of obtaining a popular verdict on the merits of the controversy, though possibly not before Great Britain and France make their final decision as to whether they will proceed to a solution of the question without the cooperation of the United States.

Chronologically the seven documents begin on December 9 last, when the United States, Great Britain, and France signed an agreement containing stipulations for a settlement of the boundary line between Italy and Jugoslavia and the control of the Adriatic Sea. This agreement was revised on January 14 by Great Britain and France without consulting the United States, and on January 19 the United States inquired why this was done. Before replying on January 23, the two governments handed an ultimatum on January 20 to Jugoslavia to choose between the revised agreement and the Treaty of London.

President Wilson did not consider the explanation of Great Britain and France satisfactory, and on February 10 sent his famous warning that if they acted without the approval of the United States he would consider withdrawing the Treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-American French Treaty from the Senate. To this Great Britain and France replied on February 17 that they did not believe the revisions of which he complained sufficiently justified such drastic action, and the correspondence was then brought up to date by President Wilson's reply of February 24 in which he reiterated his original position and closed with an appeal that the allies should not lose their control over world affairs gained in defeating Germany by making it necessary for the United States to part company with them.

Crux of the Controversy

The crux of the whole controversy is the agreement of December 9. Briefly stated, it provided that Italy should have territory formerly a part of Austria-Hungary and inhabited by 400,000 Jugo-Slavs; that a buffer free state of Fiume, with a population of 200,000 Jugo-Slavs and 40,000 Italians, should be created under the League of Nations; that the city of Zara should be sovereign of the League of Nations but within the customs zone of Jugo-Slavia; that three groups of islands in the Adriatic Sea, mainly inhabited by Jugo-Slavs, should be given to Italy for strategic reasons; that Italy should have a mandate over Albania and that the city of Valona and hinterland should be controlled by Italy and certain Dalmatian islands should be neutralized.

Unacceptable Concessions

In revising this agreement, President Wilson charges that Great Britain and France made radical, and to him, unacceptable concessions to Italy, and that the partitioning of Albania among Italy, Jugo-Slavia, and Greece was a reversion to the diplomacy which the war was fought to abolish once and for all.

"It is the intention of the British and French governments in the future to dispose of the various questions pending in Europe and to communicate the results to the United States," asked President Wilson on January 19, when he had learned through the United States Ambassador in Paris of the revision of the December agreement, and he told the Ambassador to point out that "the United States is being put in the position of having the matters (Russian and Italian problems) disposed of before the American point of view can be expressed."

He declared there were features of the proposed Fiume settlement which Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George must realize were unacceptable to him. In their long reply to this query, the two prime ministers said the facts of the Russian policy had been communicated to the United States. As for the Adriatic negotiations, the absence of a representative of the United States in the council of prime ministers was pointed out, but they denied forgetfulness of the United States.

Attempt to Justify Changes

Changes in the December agreement, they asserted, were important in only two particulars, and these were in the interest of Jugo-Slavia. The note undertook to justify the changes in part as follows:

"The free State of Fiume, which would have separated 200,000 Jugo-Slavs from their fatherland, disappears. Three-quarters of the people are at once and forever united with Jugo-Slavia, a source of perpetual intrigue and dispute is done away with, and if, in return, Jugo-Slavia has to agree to the transfer of territory to Italy, including some 18,000 Jugo-Slavs, the balance is clearly to the benefit of Jugo-Slavia. Fiume becomes an independent state under the guarantee of the League of Nations and the authority of the League of Nations over the port becomes absolute and immediate in the interests of all concerned."

"As regards Albania, an attempt has been made to afford satisfaction to the necessary requirements of all parties concerned. The details of the administration of this country by Jugo-Slavia, Italy and Greece have yet

to be elaborated; but, in working to this end, sight will not be lost of the feelings and future interests of the Albanian people and every endeavor will be made to carry out the arrangements in full consultation with them."

"The French and British governments consider the above is fair settlement of a difficult and dangerous question and have informed the Italian and Jugo-Slavia governments that in the event of its not being accepted they will be driven to support the enforcement of the Treaty of London, which is satisfactory to nobody."

Wilson Objections Defined

President Wilson on February 10 replied that he shared their view of the danger of a delayed settlement, but declared that the revision they had made in January at the instigation of Italy had been expressly condemned by them in the agreement of December and that he considered the revisions "profoundly altered" that agreement. To grant all Istria and a corridor to Fiume to Italy, he argued, involved extraordinary complexities, while his other objections were defined in part as follows:

"The memorandum of December 9 rejected the device of connecting Fiume with Italy by a narrow strip of coast territory as quite unworkable in practice. The American Government notes that this annexation of Jugo-Slavia territory by Italy is nevertheless agreed to by the memorandum on January 14."

"The memorandum of December 9 rejected Italy's demand for the annexation of all Istria, on the solid ground that neither strategic nor economic considerations could justify such annexation, and that there remained nothing in defense of the proposition save Italy's desire for more territory admittedly inhabited by Jugo-Slavs. The French and British governments then expressed their cordial approval, yet this unjust and inexpedient annexation of all Istria is provided for in the memorandum of January 14."

Future of Fiume

"The memorandum of December 9 carefully excluded every form of Italian sovereignty over Fiume. The American Government cannot avoid the conclusion that the memorandum of January 14 opens the way for Italian control of Fiume's foreign affairs, thus reducing a measure of Italian sovereignty over, and Italian intervention in, the only practically free port of a neighboring people; and, taken in conjunction with the extension of Italian territory to the gates of Fiume, paves the way for possible future annexation of the port by Italy."

"The memorandum of December 9 afforded proper protection to the vital railway connecting Fiume northward with the interior. The memorandum of January 14 establishes Italy in dominating military positions close to the railway at a number of critical points. The memorandum of December 9 maintained in large measure the unity of the Albanian State. That of January 14 partitions the Albanian people, against their vehement protests, among three different alien powers. These and other provisions of the memorandum of January 14, negotiated without the knowledge or approval of the American Government, change the whole face of the Adriatic settlement, and, in the eyes of this government, render it unworkable and rob it of that measure of justice which is essential if this government is to cooperate in maintaining its terms."

"The President desires to say that if it does not appear feasible to secure acceptance of the just and generous concessions offered by the British, French, and American governments to Italy in the joint memorandum of those powers of December 9, 1919, which the President has already clearly stated to be the maximum concession that the Government of the United States can offer, the President desires to say that he must take under serious consideration the withdrawal of the Treaty with Germany and the agreement between the United States and France of June 28, 1919, which are now before the Senate, and permitting the terms of the European settlement to be independently established and enforced by the associated governments."

Revisions Upheld

In their reply to the foregoing allegations, Great Britain and France stood pat on their contention with respect to the revisions in the following paragraphs:

"The origin of the proposal of January 20 lies in the fact that when the prime ministers of Great Britain and France came to deal directly, both with the representatives of Italy and Jugo-Slavia in Paris, they found that nobody desired a free state of Fiume, which has always been an essential part of the American proposals for settlement. They discovered that Jugo-Slavia would approve settlement which did away with the free state."

"As regards the suggestion that the proposal of January 20 clearly paved the way for the annexation of the town of Fiume to Italy, the French and British governments cannot possibly accept the implication that the guarantee of the League of Nations is worthless and the Italian Government has no intention of abiding by a treaty which it enters into. As regards the railway, it is a commercial and not a strategic railway. Under President Wilson's proposal, it is commanded by Italian guns. According to either plan nothing could be easier than for Italy to cut it in the event of war."

Mandatory for Albania

"There remains the question of Albania. They would point out that so far from this proposal being made in the interests of Italy, it was made in the interests of Jugo-Slavia. The Jugo-Slavs pointed out that, though the northern part of their territory was guaranteed adequate access to the sea through the port of Fiume, the southern part of Jugo-Slavia had no

such access, and that the natural outlet was to build a line down the Drin River to the mouth of the Boyana River. The French and British governments thought that there was force in this contention inasmuch as Albania was unable to undertake the work itself and would have never been able to establish a settled government for themselves; and, as the northern part of the population is overwhelmingly Christian and the southern part similarly Muhammadan, they thought it best to trust the responsibility for government and development of these two parts to Jugo-Slavia and Italy, respectively. They have, however, agreed that the whole of Albania should be brought under the mandatory system, and they believe that this will make it possible eventually to satisfy aspirations of the Albanian people for unity and self-government."

Withdrawal Threat Considered

"They feel bound, however, to ask the United States Government to consider the effect of this action. They are reluctant to believe that the President can consider that the modifications which they have made in the memorandum of December 9 can constitute in themselves a justification for a withdrawal from all further cooperation with them in the attempt to adjust peaceably the world's affairs."

"The governments of France and Great Britain view with consternation the threat of the United States Government to withdraw from the committee of nations because it does not agree with the precise terms of the Adriatic settlement, and earnestly trust that whatever the final view of the United States Government as to the Adriatic settlement may be, they will not wreck the whole machinery for dealing with international disputes by withdrawing from the treaties of 1919 because their view is not adopted in this particular case. The governments of France and Great Britain cannot believe it is the purpose of the American people to take a step so far-reaching and terrible in its effects on a ground which has the appearance of being so inadequate."

President's Final Reply

President Wilson's final reply on February 24 was in part as follows:

"The British and French governments appear to find in the President's suggestion that the latest proposals would pave the way for the annexation of the city of Fiume, an implication that the guarantee of the League of Nations is worthless and that the Italian Government does not intend to abide by a treaty into which it has entered. The President cannot but regard this implication as without basis and as contrary to his thought. It has never been the policy of either this government or its associates to invoke the League of Nations as a guarantee that a bad settlement shall not become worse."

"The American Government quite understands that the threefold division of Albania in the British-French agreement might be most acceptable to the Jugo-Slav Government, but it is just as vigorous, oppositely, to injuring the Albanian people for the benefit of Jugo-Slavia as it is opposed to injuring the Jugo-Slav people for the benefit of Italy."

"The President expects that the prime ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy will read his determination in the Adriatic matter in the light of these principles and settlements, and will realize that, standing upon such a foundation of principle, he must of necessity maintain the position which he arrived at after months of earnest consideration. He confidently counts upon their cooperation in this effort on his part to maintain for the Allied and Associated Powers that direction of affairs which was initiated by the victory over Germany and the Peace Conference at Paris."

Items Are Selected

Decision Reached to Print Part of Adriatic Correspondence Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Earl Curzon and John W. Davis, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, met this afternoon and selected the items of the correspondence between President Wilson and the Allies for publication. Subject to British approval, which, it is understood, has now been given, it was decided to print the documents simultaneously in the United States and England tomorrow.

The Supreme Council also met again with Lord Curzon, Jules Cambon, Philip Berthelot, Viscount Sutei, Chinda, Victor Scialoja, and Marquis William Imperiali present and approved the reply to America. The Rumanian Premier Alexander Vaida Voievod, and Mr. Boeresco, the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires in London, were heard concerning the evacuation of Hungary by the Rumanian Army.

Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, has been recalled to France in connection with the domestic situation there, and left for Paris early this morning. There was no formal meeting of the Peace Conference in consequence, but Lord Curzon and Philip Berthelot met to consider President Wilson's letter, which, although it concerned the Italians, was not addressed to Italy but to France and Great Britain alone, as having been President Wilson's collaborators in connection with the Adriatic question. Hence it was France and Britain who would draft the reply. It is understood that President Wilson's letter was conciliatory, and whether the Franco-British reply closes the correspondence or not it will be deemed to have reached a state when it can properly be published.

On the subject of the former Kaiser, no reply has yet been forthcoming from the Dutch Government, which is, however, understood to be averse to his removal to a Dutch colony and to contemplate proposing his internment at a safe distance from the German frontier.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX DENIES HIS GUILT

Former French Premier, Speaking in Own Defense Before Senate Convened as High Court, Answers Charges Against Him

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The trial of Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier, accused of treasonable relations with Germany, continued today, the assistant Attorney-General of the United States, having transmitted a deposition by J. J. Jusserand on the affair of James Minotto, a young man encountered by Mr. Caillaux during his Argentine voyage in 1914.

Leon Bourgeois, the president of the high court trying Mr. Caillaux, invited the accused to explain his negotiations with Germany before the war, notably the Agadir incident, when he was Premier. These facts were not part of the charge but were admitted as throwing light on Mr. Caillaux's sentiments. He declared that he had already written at length a book on his diplomatic dealings with Germany over Morocco in 1911. His policy, he declared, was in conformity with that stated when he was in power.

He strove for peace partly by obtaining the disinterestedness of England in order to have his hands free in Morocco, and partly in a conciliatory tone toward Germany. When reproached with conducting the country's foreign affairs over the head of his own Foreign Minister and surrendering French territory in the Congo, he pointed out that the situation in France had been such that any other line of conduct than that followed by him might have led to war.

Internationalization of Morocco

Was France prepared for the internationalization of Morocco? He considered it an impossible policy. He preferred an agreement with Germany. He had always been on good terms with the Ambassador in Berlin, Jules Cambon.

The proceedings went along much quicker than had been anticipated, and now it is assumed that they will finish early in April.

Wednesday—The trial of Joseph Caillaux, the former French Premier, who is accused of having entered into treasonable relations with Germany, is proceeding methodically. The former Premier emphatically denies that he ever entered into any relations with the persons shot as traitors, namely Lenoir and Bolo Pasha, other than by chance as did other statesmen. Indeed, in discussing the Lenoir case, he hinted that Mr. Clemenceau was more intimate with Lenoir than he was himself.

Mr. Almeyreda, the director of the paper, "Bonnet Rouge," who was found strangled in his cell, and Mr. Duval, who was executed at Vincennes, had helped him when his wife was on trial. That was the sole reason why he subscribed to the "Journal." When subsequently the "Journal" became Germanophile, he ceased all connection with it. Further questions were put to him with regard to the papers found in the strong box at Florence and the incidents in Italy. Also certain conversations, as recorded by Mr. Marinetti, an Italian statesman, were instanced as being of a compromising nature with respect to Mr. Caillaux's sentiments, but Mr. Caillaux claimed that the reports of private conversa-

tions based on memory were unsatisfactory and that he had been misunderstood.

The "Rubicon" Paper

When the question of the "Rubicon" paper was raised, of which it was said by the prosecution that in it Mr. Caillaux had laid down plans which were to be realized when he again came into power, Mr. Caillaux declared that those plans, in so far as they were in relation to the arrest of the men responsible for the war, were in line with the decisions of the Peace Conference. He added that he had not said who the men thus to be considered responsible were, but had urged that this would require investigation.

The charge that he had requested the Vatican to start negotiations with a view to founding the Central Empires as to peace he answered by saying that never in his life had he set foot inside the Vatican, adding that such a charge did not contain an element of truth but was simply a passing fancy.

Leon Bourgeois, the president of the court, at this moment, said: "The accusation does not press that point against you." To which Mr. Caillaux rejoined: "Happily for liberty of thought."

Mr. Caillaux's Financial Policy

In connection with his financial policy, he declared that he had urged France's exhaustion, not to convey a bad impression but to obtain Italian aid. Before the war, he said, France was the creditor of the whole world, but now she was the debtor. A report of the Ambassador to Rome indicating that Mr. Caillaux had associated with the Gelliotians and the Socialists besides having relations with the Pope, he contended, were disproved by facts.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—While going over his economic policy, Mr. Caillaux said he foresaw the economic chaos which would obtain at the conclusion of the war and described the remedies to be applied. He saw in 1916 what several of the peace delegates had failed to grasp in 1919, the witness declared.

"Never have I sought a separate peace or a peace of compromise," the former Premier said.

"I swear to the members of the High Court," Mr. Caillaux continued, "that I had not the slightest political aim when I went to Italy. I never had a political aim throughout the war. But several times I had the belief that we must prepare for peace."

In Favor of Great Offensive

"I was in favor of the great offensive in the spring of 1917," said Mr. Caillaux, "but I always held that it must be conducted with the utmost energy, or otherwise it would fail. I am still convinced that, had the offensive been pushed with all possible means at our command, we would have been successful and achieved a victorious peace."

Mr. Caillaux referred to the opinion of John M. Keynes of the British reparations sub-commission and Sir L. G. Clossier Money, parliamentary secretary to the British Ministry of Shipping, on the economic aspects of peace. He said that both had come to the same conclusions that he held, but only three years later. The witness indignantly denied wanting to make a peace with Russia as the scapegoat

and paying the indemnities in territory.

"But as I had foreseen the economic conditions growing out of the war," he continued, "and also foreseen the collapse of the Russian autocracy, I warned against it, and did not take into account Russia as a factor in the war from 1918 onward or as a peace factor at the conference."

"The only thing I had not foreseen was America's entry into the war. Nor had anyone else. How could they with President Wilson still talking about peace without victory?"

He qualified the accusation of Anglophobia against him as an absurd legend, but said he wanted England to take a large part in the proposed spring offensive of 1917.

Give and Take Policy

"My policy was the give and take policy, so dear to our British allies," said Mr. Caillaux. "We had furnished the greater effort in 1914, and it behooved England to do the same in 1917. I had judged the situation so accurately that had not America come into the war the financial situation would have been hopeless."

In reply to a query by Mr. Bourgeois if he had intended to arrest Raymond Poincaré and René Viviani, who were the men in power at the declaration of war, as being responsible for the war, Mr. Caillaux replied:

"The document shows that I had stated Mr. Viviani for one of the most important embassies, while the idea of arresting Mr. Poincaré is so preposterous that it never entered my mind."

Mr. Caillaux concluded by saying that the bitter campaign of the Nationalist press against him, placing him outside the ban of the sacred union as soon as war was declared and representing him as of the enemy régime, had had its repercussion across the Alps and across the Rhine. Therefore, he asked, what more natural than that all the pacifists in Italy and all the peace party in Germany should regard him as the most likely man to appeal to.

Direct examination of the witness by Mr. Bourgeois was concluded, and Mr. Lescoupe, procurator of the French Republic, and Captain Mornet, who prosecuted Bolo Pasha, will begin their cross-examination tomorrow.

HONDURAN REBELS REPULSED BY TROOPS

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—An official dispatch from Tegucigalpa says that the Honduran Government, relying on the promises of President Chamorro of Nicaragua that he would not permit the enemies of the present government of Honduras to obtain arms on Nicaraguan territory, disbanded its troops, leaving only small garrisons in the departmental capital.

Notwithstanding President Chamorro's assurances, the dispatch adds, rebels crossed the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras and captured Danli, 17 miles north of the Nicaraguan frontier line. They were driven out of the town by a force sent to Danli by the Honduran Government, according to the dispatch.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Those United States "Movies"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would be glad to be allowed to use your columns in sending a little message from a homesteader in northwest Canada to the masters of the mighty film factories of the United States. May I? Well, then, tell them that I am heartily ashamed of what they are doing with "the master educational idea" of this age. Tell them, also, please, that our people up here are beginning to get very tired of their sensational thrills that no longer thrill, of the morbid and unwholesome atmospheres in these yellow films, and of a cheap and crude vulgarity that makes me very ashamed to hear termed "typically American."

Yes, gentlemen, I want to assure you that with all your shining billions of invested capital, you are bringing but little glory to your own great land. Now it may be that you consider any glorified dime-novel stuff good enough for prairie Canada; but you are mistaken, and one of these days you will find a less urgent demand for this type of movie. We are calling for British films. We are sickened by your unhealthy problem films, and some near day you shall know it.

Finally, you ought to be heartily ashamed of yourselves and what you have done thus far with your opportunity to "Americanize the world," which I understand to mean, to make the peoples of the world come to know and love the United States. Think of your Titanic out of doors! Oh, ye little hucksters of the yellow films, awake, or find yourselves in the discard. An outraged public opinion will send you there, if you continue your present tone. You may have heard of a certain gentleman who now resides at Amerongen Castle, in Holland? Well, you may represent the seventh or eighth largest industry in the United States, yet you would not claim to be a fraction of the power of the Wilhelm of 1914. And still, because the latter built on the sinister sands of an immoral idea, and took no notice of the tides of thought that were sweeping through the minds of men and women in 1914, and the later years, witness "his fall—and that that ruined him."

And now, having said my say, I must get back to my fanning mill. 'Twill soon be spring, and flax must be clean for the clean rich earth; and pictures must be clean, gentlemen, before you dare to send them into the clear eyes of our boys and girls.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for so great a privilege.

(Signed) WALTER F. DAVISSON.
Regina, Saskatchewan, February 9, 1920.

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OUTDOOR WINTER FLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Who would expect to find great quantities of handsome blossoms in the out-door garden at this time of the year? Yet there are plants with a blooming season in mid-winter and which produce myriads of dainty and sometimes fragrant blossoms at a time when the earth is mantled deep with snow and all the countryside seems sleeping.

The witch-hazel is the most persistent and cheerful of the winter bloomers, and it brings its joyful message to the people of many climes. Many of the witch-hazels have been assembled in the Arnold Arboretum near Boston, where they are viewed and enjoyed by nature lovers who do not mind a short tramp through the crisp air over the snow-covered meadow.

First of all witch-hazels to bloom is Hamamelis virginiana, which is the most common native representative of the genus. This plant flowered freely in December, and now is being followed by other species, both native and foreign. Probably Hamamelis mollis is handsomest of all. The blossoms are almost golden in hue and have a delicate primrose-like perfume. This particular witch-hazel has petals with curved points, while in most of the others the whole petal is twisted. It is one of the many excellent plants which have come from China, and sometimes it blooms in the Arboretum in January, although more commonly the flowers are not open until the present month. In the south of England, where more attention is given to the various kinds of Hamamelis, this Chinese species is usually at its best about the holidays, and the Japanese kinds come along about three weeks later.

Hamamelis Japonica

The best known of the Japanese witch-hazels is H. Japonica, which grows very abundantly in the woods of the Nikko region. According to Prof. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, it makes a large bush, from 12 to 35 feet high in its native habitat, and has stiff, ascending branches and smooth leaves like those of the American witch-hazel, which is common in the woodlands of New England and in states farther south. Even in American gardens it becomes a good-sized plant, and its star-shaped flowers, each with five long, canary-yellow petals, are thickly studded on the branches. These blossoms are pleasantly fragrant. The variety, arborea, has petals which are more golden in hue and the flowers open a little earlier. A variety called zucariniana is often grown in Europe, and occasionally is seen in America.

A recent addition to the witch-hazels in cultivation is another American species which grows in the wild along the streams of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. It has been named Hamamelis vernalis, and the first plants to be cultivated opened their flowers in the Arnold Arboretum on January 15, 1913. This was a few weeks ahead of their Asiatic relatives, and in the years following, they have maintained this priority in blooming dates. The flowers of this new American witch-hazel are not quite so large as those of the foreign species, but they are produced more generously than those of any other kind. They have a calyx which is wine-colored on the inside, and narrow petals which vary in color from true yellow to gold. In one respect its habit is entirely different from that of all the other kinds, for it produces large numbers of suckers, by means of which it can spread rapidly.

While all these witch-hazels are unknown to most people, there is no reason why they should not be familiar objects even to denizens of the towns. They adapt themselves especially well to city gardens, for they do not mind smoke or soot, and even endure neglect without complaint. It would be a pleasing spectacle to find the yards of city homes aglow with the yellow flowers of the witch-hazel throughout the winter months.

Other Winter Flowers

It seems to be a fact that plants from abroad flower earlier, as a rule, than those which are native to America, but in many sections of the country, flowers apart from the witch-hazels may be seen even during the winter months. There are places along the Atlantic seaboard where, in sheltered and sunny positions, yellow jessamine may be found in bloom, even in February. In England J. nudiflorum is one of the earliest of the season's shrubs to bloom. Often it is grown against a wall or trellis, although it looks well when climbing over a fence, or rough ground. It flowers equally well wherever placed, but would seldom prove disappointing if amateurs did not make the mistake of pruning it at the wrong time. It ought to be cut back as soon as the flowers have faded, for later trimming will remove the buds that are being formed for the next season.

The shrub known as wintersweet (Chimonanthus fragrans), although rare, is not unknown in the eastern part of the United States, but in the British Isles is a highly prized winter-flowering plant. It is cultivated especially for its delicious fragrance, but its pale yellow flowers are attractive and combine well with sprays of ivy or barberry, when cut for house decoration.

March will bring other flowering shrubs, especially the bush honeysuckle known as Lonicera standishi. This plant, with L. fragrantissima, is among the January bloomers in many parts of Great Britain. Wherever found its white, fragrant flowers, produced in pairs, are welcome and are to be prized for house decoration at a season when out-door flowers are few.

The Cornelian Cherry

While winter yet lingers, the Cornelian cherry, Cornus mas, will pro-

duce great quantities of yellow flowers which often deceive people who are unfamiliar with the plants, to think that the forsythias have come into flower long ahead of the usual time. Cornus mas, which is the botanical name of this old-time shrub, is not planted nearly so widely in America as it used to be, although apparently there is no good reason for this neglect. Some good specimens are to be seen in the Public Gardens at Boston, and there is a fine hedge of this shrub along the Charles River in Cambridge.

It will be seen from this brief outline that attractive flowers are by no means as rare out of doors in winter as most people suppose them to be, and to supplement them there are a number of trees, the bark coloration of which adds great charm to the landscape. Among the best of these are the golden and red-barked willows, and several of the dogwoods, like the Siberian dogwood and Cornus stolonifera. After the leaves fall these trees gradually take on remarkably vivid colors, but it is only by hard cutting back every year that they are kept at their best, for it is the new wood which is most highly colored. The white birches and the native beeches, with their silvery-gray bark, are among the most valuable of winter subjects, while the sweet gum tree, having corky protuberances up and down the trunk, is interesting, and the phellodendron, which, unlike the sweet gum or liquid-amber, is an immigrant, has a spongy bark which has given it the name of Japanese cork tree. These trees, with the sassafras and the tulip tree, reveal beauties during the winter months which are commonly missed in summer.

PHILATELIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—These notes have from time to time advocated the cause of some country as a suitable field for the collector in search of something to specialize. Two essential points are required in a country for this particular kind of collecting, and these are, a good field for research, and no unobtainable rarities or highly priced stamps. Those who prefer a British Colony might safely take the Seychelles. Here will be found ample scope for philatelic study and research, and, with the exception of one or two of the varieties of overprint, the issues are well within reach of the average collector, so both essentials are fulfilled. Even the few higher quoted varieties referred to are not alarming in price.

As most collectors know, the Seychelles are a group of 34 islands in the Indian Ocean, and are about 600 miles northeast of the island of Madagascar, with a total area of some 150 square miles. These islands were first discovered by the Portuguese, and were colonized by the French in the mid-eighteenth century. Some of the names, such as Curieuse, Mahé, and Pélécie, serve to recall this period. The name dates from this time, too, having been bestowed upon the group in honor of Count Hérault de Seiches. British occupation commenced in 1794, and in 1888 the islands were constituted a separate colony.

First Appearance of Stamps

Two years later the first postage stamps made their appearance, and it may be noted in passing that there was no change in design until the introduction of the King Edward series in 1903. The design became in later years a general colonial type, but it was first introduced by Messrs. Delarue for the Seychelles, and may be briefly described as follows: A profile portrait of the late Queen Victoria, as she appeared at the time of her coronation, with the word "Postage" in a rectangular tablet at each side, with the name of the colony at the top in another tablet. Under the head is a rectangle containing a spray of leaves at each end and with a space of hexagonal shape in the center, for the insertion of the value tablet. There were in all eight values, and all were bi-colored. The sheets were divided into two panes, each pane containing 60 stamps, in 10 rows of six, and placed side by side. The paper was watermarked Crown C. A., and the perforation measured 14. Two plates were used for this series, and before going any further it will be as well to say something about their use and also how to separate the two printings.

It has been asserted that Die II is



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a retouched plate, but this is easily seen to be wrong when comparing specimens of the two types. The chief differences are not hard to discover, and a brief study will be found sufficient. Looking at the second jewel compartment on the band of the crown: In Die I there is a fine line at the bottom to the left of the jewel, and at the right hand side of the upper part of the compartment there are three small lines; in Die II these lines do not appear. This is the easiest test, but there are, of course, other differences. One of these will be found in the shading near the neck. In Die I the thick line of shading under the neck in front seems to disappear or merge into the background, whereas in Die II it just touches the lower line of shading. The two high values, 45c. and 96c., exist only in the first type, but all the other values are to be found in both. The first die appears to have had a comparatively short existence, as only the first issues were printed from it.

New Denominations

Alterations in the postal rates in 1893 called for new denominations, and necessitated the first provisionals. Five new values were required, 3, 12, 15, 45, and 90 cents, and to supply these quantities of the 4, 16, 48, and 96 cent stamps, were surcharged with new values. The work of overprinting was done locally, and there are a number of very interesting varieties. In addition to broken figures and letters, and letters raised above the level of the others in the word "cents," there are inverted surcharges and double surcharges. Late in the year the supply of the regular 3, 12, 15, and 45 cent stamps were received from England and replaced the provisionals. It will be noticed that it was apparently thought unnecessary to order any of the 90c. stamps.

Other changes in the postal tariff in 1896 brought an 18c. and a 36c. denomination into use, and these were supplied by surcharging a number of the new 45c. which had as a matter of fact been very little used. This overprint also exists double, and there are also numerous instances of broken type as before. Stamps are not infrequently found with the overprint reading "18c." instead of "18 cents." This is due to the sheets being placed too much to the right on the printing press, so that the end stamps on the left are minus the "s." In the same way by the sheet being put in too much to the left, some of the stamps appear with the final "s" of "cents" in front of the "18."

A New Series

Between 1897 and 1900 a new permanent series was in use, and this included a Rupee value, to which was added later a 1R. 50c. and a 1R. 25c.

The 36c., brown and carmine, is really quite a scarce stamp, and the reason is this. Toward the end of 1901 a number of new provisionals made their appearance, and nearly the whole stock of the 36c. was overprinted "3 cents." The same thing happened to the 16c., which was surcharged with the same value, and a quantity of the 8c. stamps appeared as 6c. values. A demand for 3c. stamps, and this was the 10c., ultramarine and brown. It is not infrequently happens that a stamp of a particular value may not be used in any great quantity at the time. This, however, is no real reason why it should be scrapped, but such is often the case. The 45c. of 1893 is an instance of this. These stamps were used up to supply 18 and 36 cent values in 1896, and no others were ordered or included in the series of 1897-1900. In 1902, however, it was found that this value was wanted, so a number of the 1R. and 2R. 25c. were surcharged. It may be noted that this denomination has remained in use ever since, being included in both the Edwardian and Georgian series as they appeared.

MARSHAL FOCH, ACADEMICIAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Marshal Foch attended the French Academy to rehearse the ceremony of his reception into the ranks of the Immortals, an incident occurred which may strike the reader

as being more humorous than, perhaps, it did the former generalissimo of the allied forces. After the rehearsing formally, which was carried out to the satisfaction of all, and was of a somewhat solemn nature, the marshal was asked to remain during the routine proceedings of the institution, an invitation which he accepted. He then found that he faced the task of listening to a discussion of the correct definition, for the dictionary which the members of the institution were preparing, of the word "cheese."

A PECULIAR NAME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The following interesting details about the name "Labodial," which occurs as a place name between the cross of Kilmastulla and the town of Ballina, are given in The Nenagh Guardian.

The prefix Labba is not uncommon in the country. It is the Irish word for "bed," but it has a wider significance of a resting place of any kind. "Labodial" is from two Irish words, Laba and Diagh, meaning the bed, or resting place of outlaws or robbers. And to this meaning is attached the tradition that in former days it was the haunt of Galloping Hogan, the famous Rapparee chieftain of Sarsfield's days. This is borne out by the discovery in 1838 of a most curious and interesting hiding place underneath the ground, near the bed of the stream at Labodial Bridge. An account of this appears in the journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society of 1873. A drain was being sunk near the bridge when the spade struck a balk of timber. Four feet deeper was found a structure resembling the frame of a door, and after that a sluice about 30 inches square. This led from the frame eight feet into the ground. Further excavation showed a ground floor, all boarded, on which were some 20 pairs of large wooden shoes. They were all capped on the uppers with leather and properly made, right and left. Other finds were a piece of timber shaped like the stock of a car wheel, a circular staircase going up the sluice or shaft, 15 cart loads of ashes, and 14 bales of the finest bog oak, 12 feet long. The cave was 24 yards long, and 12 feet broad. It was lined with the finest bog oak without a flaw, without a single nail, being rabbeted, jointed, and mortised in the most perfect manner. It was lined with moss and bog mold. Pillars of oak supported the roof, and the mouth of the shaft was in the middle of the cave. There was also found a big wooden ladle, two feet long, like a tin cabbage colander, with holes in the bottom. A sketch of the wooden shoes shows an article resembling those worn nowadays by the French peasant. They are undoubtedly of Jacobite date, probably of the time of James II, particularly as the tradition credits Sarsfield with having halted at the cave on his way to destroy the siege train at Ballyneety. Probably Galloping Hogan's Rapparees were equipped by King James with the wooden shoes, for which his army was so famous that one of the best known Orange toasts is the pious wish to be delivered from "King James with his brass money and wooden shoes."

PAPUAN OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia and Great Britain have each undertaken to spend up to £50,000 in connection with Papuan oil development and two British geologists will probably begin work in the immediate future, pursuing the experiments already made by the Commonwealth. Papua and the Pacific Islands generally are interesting the universities of Australia which are considering the need for the study of anthropology and of native customs and languages. As a groundwork for such an investigation there exist an interesting series of governmental reports by patrol officers and other official pioneers of the New Pacific.

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The Man of Importance

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

But for the lurking twinkle in the left eye he looked like a comic-opera bandit. The effect was heightened by the flamboyant absurdity of the twist of scarlet silk that served as a belt for the inevitable brown corduroy trousers. Black mustachios that curled a trifle toward glittering eyes, made him look ferocious. He was the Man of Importance.

Like all great men, he was gentle to women and children. He frequently stopped chatting with the swarthy men who dawdled about his noisy restaurant and abruptly strode to the narrow doorway that separated it from his living quarters to call in a deafening roar, one of the brood of tumbling, bronze-skinned children to "come in and see the gentlemen." They came, invariably with a ridiculous scuffling of stoutly clad feet and much embarrassed giggling. Sprawling over his roomy knee, they were soon put at their ease by their complacent parent, who idly stroked their silky hair that was tied with trailing ends of cerise ribbon, and who whispered, now and again, bits of fairy tales into their small ears. With his friends he entered into great detail as to the utter perfection of these—his children.

Commanding Appearance

And the children adored him, because his appearance commanded respect and they found him extremely convenient to use, in his absence, as a sort of club to compel subordination from their playmates in times of threatened revolution over what games should be played and who should be the leader. The most abject cooperation was instantly inspired by the mere off-hand hint that very probably, if they did not comply with such simple requests, the father who was so very powerful would swoop down and make them extremely sorry for their bad behavior.

The little quarter in which the gaudy, cramped restaurant was now a recognized center, was tucked down among criss-cross streets crowded with towering, gloomy warehouses and wholesale stores. The crooked streets wound confusedly about and there was no air of pretense in the neighborhood. Five years before the quarter had not known the big man. The room that was now the restaurant had been a loft, full of great stocks of evil-smelling hides and raw leathers. It had held out no promise of future cheer as a meeting place.

A Ship from Genoa

Then one day, badly in need of painting, a ship had come shambling through the fog into the harbor from Genoa. There had been a tremendous commotion in the quarter, for a great many of the people who lived there had relatives on board to whose coming they had looked forward for months, and perhaps patient years. They were as excited as children, chattering like parakeets among themselves about what they were going to do when this and that one arrived. Scarcely anyone had slept in the quarter the night before the boat came in. One sparkling-eyed boy who went to an industrial school up in the city and who was very smart, had inquired at the steamship office the hour of arrival of the boat and his bulletin had flown from lip to lip like a flame of hope.

Before the imperceptible gathering of dawn had sifted over the huddled roofs of the quarter there had been the shuffle of many feet on the pavements, as if it were broad daylight. Children had caught the excitement and were scuttling about the streets, screaming and playing tag with each other. They forgot, to demand breakfast.

Getting Ready

Volatile mothers were calling early through thin partitions at each other. They were giving a last whisk of stiff brooms over the dirt floors, were twisting to a little more ornate angle the brilliant festoons of paper flowers that garlanded their walls, and were taking a last furtive peek into covered dishes of sweetmeats and strange holiday delicacies.

The city was scarcely awake before they had gathered, a surging, colorful congregation, on the splintered, battered dock, where they forced upon the officials of the line their ceaseless questions. They pleaded with grimping customs men to tell them if their aunts and their mothers and other relatives were on board, and seemed pathetically at a loss to understand an official's brief inquiry of "How should he know who's on board?"

Through the curtain of heavy, unfriendly fog, the big graceless ship, hopped her clumsy way. To the shrieking huddle on the dock it was a gilded fairy ship, carrier of hearts' desire.

The Man of Importance had been on the ship. There had been no one to meet him. His towering figure stood out in bold relief even in the confused scene. The scarlet about his waist gave him unnoticed distinction. His belongings, he carried in a great bundle, wrapped stoutly about with a vivid blanket and knotted securely. He watched the welcomes bestowed on his shipmates, and realized that there was no one in the crowd who was glad

to see him, or who knew he was there. And the face of the big man became for a moment like a child's as a quavering smile drifted over it. The great shoulders squared and behind the eyes that closed for a minute were thoughts of the excellent wife and the children who were waiting to be brought out to the land of promise.

The Man of Importance had come of a long line of people who believed, practically, that if one had things to do, they must be about them without waste of time. Accordingly, he strode away from the dock, with his big bundle of possessions banging against his long legs. He made himself known to the powers that invisibly but surely governed the quarter. He asked advice, which he got. He opened, with carefully hoarded savings from long years of hard work in sun-scorched olive orchards, a small, unpretentious shop wherein he sold excellent food-stuffs and fruits. He selected a bank,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Gradually the Man of Importance had risen to the position that gave him his title"

after careful conference with men who were his superiors in the ways of the new country. Each week he made a deposit, always smiling with great cheer at the preoccupied teller behind his gilded bars. Usually when he left the bank he hummed a little song under his breath.

Gradually he was admitted to the society of the other men in the quarter. They came to know him for a shrewd business man, a sympathetic, peaceful man. Slowly there came to them a confidence in him that permitted their deferring to his opinion in various matters connected with life in the quarter. They were childishly flattered by his kindly interest in their family vicissitudes. They nudged each other and smiled when they saw the tall figure halt in the narrow streets to pat a creeping, smudgy child, or to pick up a ball that had rolled out into the forbidden middle of the street.

The Restaurant Opens

One night there had been tremendous festivity in the room converted into a restaurant from the ill-smelling loft. The Man of Importance had rented, cleaned, painted, and fitted up the room with great care in the matter of cheap, sturdy tables. The dishes were thick and serviceable, the silver bright and clumsy. The tablecloths were immaculate. The first night the restaurant had been host.

There had been great gaiety and good fellowship, and he had gone to bed, very early in the morning, realizing that his ambition was to be fulfilled, and that presently he would be able to send for the wife and the children who waited in their sunny fatherland. He found the world a very fair place indeed.

The leaders in the little quarter had by degrees dropped out one by one through one cause or another. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, the Man of Importance had risen to the position that gave him his title. He was no political position in the strict sense, but the much safer position that he had earned through the respect of his neighbors and friends.

And the day had come when the dingy, waddling boat had boomed its way once more through a fog and the Man of Importance had stood in the first row of the colorful throng on the dock. His friends who had no relatives coming on the boat had drifted down to the wharf to see what they knew would be his joy. They laughed in childish appreciation of it.

And the Man of Importance, with his fierce look, and his red sash, had pursued his even, sweet way with his excellent wife and his growing, amusing children, in the safe heart of the little quarter that cuddled down so unpretentiously in the midst of the warehouses and wholesale stores.

A PAGEANT DRAMA OF HAWAIIAN LIFE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Twigg Smith, a Honolulu artist who spent a year in France, in the service of the American camouflage corps, is at work on plans for an elaborate pageant drama, for the Hawaiian missions centennial in April. He is being assisted by Miss Ethel Damon, author of the pageant.

The western slopes of Rocky Hill, back of Punahou Academy, which itself was closely identified with the early missionaries, will be turned into a great stage, where hundreds of participants will present a series of pictures of life in Hawaii, from the ancient feudal days of the island kings and chiefs to the present day of American government in the group. The pictures will present the history of Hawaii through the Kamehameha era, the early missionary days, the era of the granting of constitutional government to the people, the development of the sugar and other industries, and of commerce.

SOCIALIST SAYS LAWS COME FIRST

Members of Party Would Obey Them if Their Own Constitution Conflicted With Them, Says Assemblyman Waldman

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Louis Waldman, Socialist Assemblyman, resumed the witness stand yesterday before the Assembly Judiciary Committee in the investigation of the qualifications of the five suspended Socialists.

After Mr. Waldman, referring to the war, had said that he desired that the United States should be successful in all its undertakings, Martin Conboy, counsel for the committee, presented the witness with an anti-enlistment pledge which Mr. Waldman signed in 1916.

Mr. Conboy asked how Mr. Waldman reconciled this pledge with his oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Waldman replied that at the time he signed the anti-enlistment pledge the people of the country were divided into two large groups, one of which supported military preparedness and the other opposed it, as he did, because he thought then and thinks today that those who desire large military establishments are the enemies of the country.

As to the clause in the constitution of the Socialist Party providing for the expulsion of any member who votes for military appropriations, Mr. Waldman affirmed that if it could be shown him that his oath of office to the Assembly called for his voting for the militia appropriation, and if the appropriation came as a single item of a reasonable amount, he would vote for it. He also repeated that if any part of the Socialist Party constitution conflicted with the laws of the United States or of any particular state, the members of the Socialist Party would obey the law rather than their own constitution. It developed that Mr. Waldman, after registering under the selective draft, was rejected on physical examination, but in filling the form he had claimed exemption on the ground of conscientious objection to military service, although he was not a member of a religious body holding such objection.

Assemblyman Charles Solomon was also a witness yesterday. Under examination by Seymour Stedman, Socialist counsel, Mr. Solomon said he was a native of New York. He enumerated the various bills he introduced in the Assembly during the 1919 session, which included bills authorizing the Governor to take charge of milk distribution, to appoint a commission to investigate rent profiteering in New York City, to enable cities to acquire land and to erect homes to be rented at cost, to avert an ice shortage, to abolish private employment bureaus and establish public ones, and various resolutions for the public well-being.

Mr. Solomon qualified Frank Wasserman's testimony as to his saying that the revolution was at hand, as he meant only the economic revolution. He also denied substantially the testimony of Inspector Samuel A. MacElroy and Lieut. Adolph E. Ahlers as to his actions at the Brooklyn street car strike in 1919, and again stated that there was no truth in the testimony of Miss Ellen B. Chivers regarding his spitting on the American flag, and insulting a recruiting officer. The testimony of Walter R. Hart as to Mr. Solomon's remarks at various meetings about advocating the overthrow of the United States Government was also denied by the witness.

MR. HOOVER STILL SILENT ON PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Herbert Hoover, replying to the request of the secretary of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee that he definitely avow his party affiliation in order that his name may appear on the ticket at the preferential primary for Democratic candidates for President to be held in Georgia on April 20, telegraphed:

"I was not identified with the Democratic Party before the war, and my official connection with the government has been solely a war service, and consequently not of a partisan character. I have not been able to persuade myself that any real public service will be performed by injecting myself into the race for the nomination to the greatest honor at the disposal of the American people."



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Therefore, aside from any other reason, I do not intend to file my name." This telegram has opened a wide breach in the Democratic Executive Committee, one element claiming that the reply forestalls the placing of Mr. Hoover's name on the ballot because of his declaration to make avowal of his party, while an opposing group contends that under the committee rules his name must appear, since sufficient signatures have been filed in his behalf. Many leading newspapers throughout the State demand that Mr. Hoover's name shall appear.

SIGNALMEN STRIKE ON FRENCH RAILWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This morning a serious strike of railwaymen on the Paris-Lyons-Marseilles line broke out suddenly. It is apprehended that trouble may extend over the whole of France and that a considerable holdup of transportation may result. The present strike is confined to the signalmen and a few other grades on the one line only, but a sufficient number are out to compel a complete stoppage. The cause of the dispute is extraordinarily trivial and is simply that some employees were suspended from their work for two days because they went to the trade union congress, absented themselves without authorization.

The men's viewpoint is that they are being victimized and that a blow is being struck right at the organization of labor. The manager's viewpoint is that a question of discipline will brook no interference. The employees were told in advance they would be refused permission and would be punished if they disobeyed orders.

In the Chamber, the Minister of Public Works made a speech in conciliatory terms, but nevertheless upholding the directors.

Ligurian Strikers Resume Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Rome wireless message denies the reports that soviets have been established in several industrial towns in Liguria, and states that the strike there was among the metallurgical workers and was exclusively economic in character. It is now ended and all strikers have resumed work.

FRENCH LOANS TO BE LAUNCHED IN AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Banking circles are discussing two French loans shortly to be launched in the United States, with the consent of the government. One of these loans is to be called the St. Michel Loan for the Restoration of the Devastated Regions, and the other is to be called the Verdun Loan. It is stated that in part the money obtained will be used to repay the money advanced for the same purpose in England.

It is believed that the rumors, which caused a profound sensation concerning the imminent rupture of that Latin monetary union, are unfounded. It is true that the meeting of representatives of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Monaco in Paris, at which the question of smuggling silver coins from France into other countries, where as members of the Latin union they have currency, was considered.

In Switzerland, for example, the franc is accepted, in spite of the rate of exchange, at its full value and when changed into Swiss paper money and brought back into France it can be exchanged for twice its French value. The position is obviously serious, but the convention as a whole did not denounce it. If possible, however, measures will be taken to prevent such speculation.

The chief object of the Paris meeting was to arrive at some agreement to reduce the amount of silver employed in the manufacture of coins in consequence of the high price of silver. It is understood that it has been definitely decided substantially to reduce the size of the franc.

DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A marked decrease in immigration has followed the reopening of Ellis Island on a pre-war basis. The restoration of the literacy test, which requires all immigrants over school age to read 40 words in his native language, will affect the immigration from Italy and the Slavic countries.

AMERICAN CLERGY'S PLEA FOR ARMENIA

Message Sent to Archbishops of Canterbury and York Protests Against the Retention of the Turks in Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The appeal of 100 American bishops in behalf of Armenia was cabled yesterday to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York by Bishop Charles S. Burch of New York, and read as follows:

"We are grateful for your leadership in the crusade against the proposed retention of the Turks in Constantinople and the spoliation of Armenia. Any compromise with the Turks will be a condonation of crime and will outrage the conscience of Christendom. We believe Armenia, landlocked and robbed of her most productive territory, cannot achieve real independence or self-support.

"We respectfully but energetically protest against the proposed measures, and appeal to the people of Great Britain to prevent the perpetration of a fresh act of injustice against martyred Armenia. The American people have always placed implicit faith in the pledges of England and cannot believe that England will disappoint them by failing to deal justly with Armenia."

Signatures Being Obtained

The American Committee for the Independence of Armenia was busy yesterday obtaining signatures of its members to the appeals that it plans to send to European liberal opinion, to the American people, and to President Wilson. It was expected that these appeals would be made public tomorrow.

A phase of the situation which is not usually remembered is the fact that the reduction of Armenia from six vilayets to two would probably make impossible any considerable return of Armenians in other lands to their own country. A prominent Armenian here believes that of the thousands of Armenians in the United States probably 80 per cent would return to an independent Armenia if the fixation of her boundaries was not so restricted as to make such a general return home impossible.

It is also pointed out that Armenia, surrounded by the Kurdish and Turkish states, would not be cramped for space needed in future development of her nation, but would also stand deprived of some of her most valuable resources, including rich iron and copper mines.

Menace From Schemers

Observers here are also inclined to ask, What of Enver, Talaat and Djemal? It is not considered likely that these three Turkish schemers feel that they have retired permanently from Constantinople. Conceivably, it is thought, the chance once more to assert their desire to govern might come if there was sufficient quarreling among the Allies and with the United States, over the Near Eastern question. It is understood here that Talaat, who is supposed with Enver to have escaped from Constantinople on a German cruiser, is living in Berlin, where he is believed to have embraced Socialism. Enver some time ago was reported to have been crowned King of Kurdistan, while Djemal has been variously reported as in Switzerland and Germany.

The prominent Armenian above referred to, when asked whether he thought there was any possibility of Talaat, Enver and Djemal ever returning to Constantinople and possibly working together again, said he

would not be surprised at such an eventuality; outgrowth of the present situation. As for any objection to such a reinstatement of the Turks themselves, he pointed out that there was little opportunity for the expression of public opinion in Turkey.

SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Leaders in the Senate and the House of Delegates forecast passage of the woman suffrage amendment with little opposition at the special session of the Legislature which will convene at the call of Gov. John J. Cornwell today. Every Senator and Representative in Congress from this State, Governor Cornwell, former Gov. H. D. Hatfield, and a majority of present and former state officials are avowedly for woman suffrage, and many are giving their support to the suffrage forces in preparations for the session.

The only active "antis" suffrage leaders say, "have come from outside the State. They are representatives of an organization of women opposed to equal suffrage, and were sent from Virginia."

Vermont Governor Non-Committal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Thus far Gov. Percival W. Clement has been non-committal on the subject of calling a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of voting on the suffrage amendment. It is thought that he may decide not to call one, on the plea of expense, as he has been urging the strictest economy in every department. Furthermore, he vetoed the bill to grant presidential suffrage to women after it had passed both branches of the Legislature a year ago. The fact that the Republican State Committee has requested that the extra session be called is not thought by those closest to the Governor likely to make any difference in his attitude.

Fight Continued in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—Notwithstanding the refusal of the General Assembly to endorse the Anthony Suffrage Amendment, the question of granting suffrage to women is constantly recurring and the fight for it goes on. Classes in citizenship are being held at headquarters of the Virginia Suffrage League, and a bill has been introduced in the House of Delegates providing for a poll of the white women of the State to ascertain how many of them actually want to vote.

Amendment Reported Out in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—The national suffrage amendment was reported out in the Senate yesterday, but no action was taken. It will be taken up for discussion this afternoon. It is possible that a final vote will be taken on it this evening. An attempt will be made to refer the measure to a vote of the people in the State.

OFFICIAL ACCUSED IN NEWBERRY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Evidence purporting to show that Richard H. Fletcher of Bay City, state labor commissioner, had forged names signed to petitions for James Helme, Democratic candidate for United States Senator against Henry Ford at the primaries, was introduced by the government yesterday in the Newberry election conspiracy trial. Through Francis B. Courtney of Detroit, a handwriting expert, the government sought to show that Mr. Fletcher had signed 106 fictitious names on one Helme petition alone.

FARMERS' ADVOCATE ACCUSES PACKERS

He Refutes the Claim That Producers Advised Against Proposed Legislation in Addition to the Decree of Dissolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, appeared before the House Agriculture Committee yesterday, he said, speaking for the 2,000,000 farmers in the 14 farm organizations which had instructed him to appear before the committee, that he wanted to protest against the misrepresentation in an advertisement appearing in local newspapers of that date. This advertisement was headed, "Do the people really want to legislate against the meat packing industry?" The paragraphs which Mr. Lyman most seriously objected to read:

"One hundred and ninety-five persons came before the Senate committee. Farmers or producers were represented more numerous than any other group. Eighty-two of them were present. There were 21 of the so-called smaller packers. Of the 195 persons who appeared, only about 12 criticized the packers, and of these 12 several were opposed to licensing the industry."

"It seems clear then that there is no widespread desire for new legislation aimed at the meat-packing industry."

"In fact, it seems that producers are consumers, on the whole, believe at this time that such legislation would be harmful to the interests of all."

Legislation Desired

Mr. Lyman declared that the viewpoint of the farmers was that there should be legislation by Congress to control effectively the meat-packing industry. "We are not at all impressed with the idea that the so-called solution or decree obviates the necessity of legislation," he asserted. Representatives of the packers are here to create the impression that they make denial of the substance of the charges against them, all of which they admitted in the compromise with the Attorney-General. I submit that it will not create the right impression on agriculture."

Mr. Lyman said that they were trying to encourage production, but that many farmers were feeling that they could not go on as they had, and that this feeling was due in part to the knowledge that powerful interests have, through concentrated wealth, gained control in the country. He outlined the continuity of the farmers' demands for regulation of the meat-packing industry from 1916 until last Saturday, when a resolution was adopted approving the work of the Federal Trade Commission and going on record as demanding legislative regulation of the packers.

"The farmers have no fear that these investigations are going to injure the country," he said. "They believe it is necessary to analyze the business situation for them. The men who were brought down here to testify for the packers had little to do with the actual farming of the country."

Mr. Lyman indicated that cooperative groups should have opportunities

equal to those of the packers in getting their products to the market. Cooperative wholesale societies in England had a turnover of about \$1,000,000,000 a year, and it was a good way of helping the high cost of living problems.

Decree Not Adequate

W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, when asked if the plan of the Attorney-General would be sufficient for the regulation of the packers, replied that he did not think that government by decree was orderly or effective.

"I do not suggest any interference with business that behaves itself," he asserted. "I believe in fair, reasonable principles and punishment for violation of those principles, until the packing business cannot be mixed up in transportation and have free competition. Railroads should provide cars, terminals, etc."

He also recommended that the packing business be divorced from banking and credits, and from dealing in unrelated products. This, he asserted, was simply the deduction from the Federal Trade Commission's investigation. The commission was not a party to any petition to Congress or any case against the packers. It was ordered to make a report, and had done it. This was in answer to the claim that as the packers had counsel present to ask questions the Federal Trade Commission should do likewise. Mr. Colver declined.

CAMPAIGN IN BERLIN AGAINST PROFITEERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—

The government's determination to suppress profiteers found expression in a striking fashion this morning, when 500 policemen completely "held up" a populous district of Berlin and instituted a thorough search for hidden food stocks in all the shops, houses, and offices, and searched several thousand men and women who happened to be in the neighborhood when the raid was effected. Many alleged profiteers were arrested.

The public appreciates the government's energy in the matter, although the newspapers express doubts on a resolution passed yesterday at a meeting of the Prussian tax collectors urging that the extreme sentence should be passed on all food speculators and profiteers.

AMBASSADOR TO SAIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Robert Underwood Johnson, newly appointed Ambassador to Italy, called at the White House yesterday to receive his final instructions before leaving for Rome. He said he expected to sail about March 18.

SENATE DISCUSSES COLBY NOMINATION

Arizona Senator Replies to an Attack on Nominee by Senator Reed—Indications of an Inquiry Before Confirmation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It will probably be several weeks before the United States Senate acts on the nomination of Bainbridge Colby, named by President Wilson to succeed Robert Lansing as Secretary of State. There is no disposition in the Senate to rush action on the nomination. It was indicated yesterday that the Foreign Relations Committee would hold an inquiry as to Mr. Colby's qualifications for the position before he is confirmed by the Senate.

In the meantime Mr. Colby cannot enter upon his duties at the State Department. As the Senate is in session, a Cabinet official must be confirmed before he is duly installed at the head of any governmental department. When Congress is not in session, the President's appointee can enter upon his duties immediately and await Senate confirmation.

The appointment of Mr. Colby to fill the post vacated by Mr. Lansing came up for discussion on the floor yesterday, when James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, declared that "he requires a long and faithful course of instruction before he assumes the responsible duties of Secretary of State."

"I simply remark in passing," said Senator Reed, "that if he does not know any more now about our international relations and the League of Nations than he did when he was out in Missouri making speeches, then he needs a long and faithful course of instruction before he assumes the responsible duties of Secretary of State. However, in view of his acrobatic abilities, he can probably change any of his opinions as readily as he has changed his political parties, which offers some hope."

"The Senator from Missouri is the master of invective and sarcasm," interrupted Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona. "I hardly think it conforms with the standard of a great senator, when a man has been nominated for an office and that nomination is to be considered in executive session, to say in a speech that the nominee has been guilty of perpetrating fraud. I think a mistake was made in not sending in the name of a Democrat, but I think if you were to search the country you would not find a more courageous man, a more honorable gentleman, than Mr. Bainbridge Colby."

March sale of rugs

It's quite an occasion at this store—and this year the advantages promise to equal if not surpass any former rug event at this store.

Boggs & Buhl.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusive Spring Millinery

For Sport, Tailleur and Formal Wear

An assemblage of choice models, representative of the leading French and American designers—so widely varied as to afford the widest possible range of individual choice.

McCreery
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6460 Hilland
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Kelly-Cook-Murray, Inc.
Insurance
Farmers Bank Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
General Office:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

Seasonable Dishes for Winter
Central Lunch Club
(Cafeteria Service)
HOME COOKING
227-231 Fourth Avenue, also
Fifth Avenue and Wood St., Pittsburgh

Headquarters for Wireless Equipment
We can supply all standard Radio apparatus from stock. Service and satisfaction guaranteed.
DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC CO.
719-21 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mohl and Olney
Tailors
Five thirty-one Wood Street,
Pittsburgh

The Annual March Silk Sale Begins

Next Monday

Silks of fashion—of real merit—of distinction—in a sale at prices that are practically today's wholesale costs!

An occasion that will forcefully demonstrate the service given in its silk department by this famous Pittsburgh store.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. F. Hovey Co.
BOSTON



CARVED Solid Mahogany Beds \$55.00

We are brought back to days of our forefathers and the days of real comfort and beauty in bed design. This bed, a single four-poster model, has hand carved pineapple tops. This is an unusual opportunity for an economical purchase.

Made to Order Mattresses

In our own workrooms we make hair mattresses of the best materials obtainable. The finest workmanship produces an excellent quality mattress. A limited quantity at \$25.00 each

AN AMERICAN LEADER
Beaded Tip RUBBER HEELS
With the New Idea you Travel on Air



UNITED LACE & BRID MFG. CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OTTAWA, TOWN AND CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—When Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, explorer of continents, soldier and sailor too, wrote in his diary that one June 4, 1613 he came to a marvelous fall on the south bank of the Ottawa River which fell with "such impetuosity that it makes an arch nearly 400 paces broad" under which "the savages take pleasure in passing not wetting themselves except for the spray that is thrown off," and when he said that a league further on he came to another fall which fell into a whirlpool with such a boiling as could be heard two leagues away and learnt that the name of it was Asticou or holler, he probably was a long way from thinking that the capital city of a British Dominion, stretching all the way from the Atlantic that he had crossed to the Pacific, 3000 miles further on, would be built beside them; that their road would one day be drowned to a whisper by the shriek of machinery cutting timber from forests further north than he believed the great north sea to lie. And for nearly 200 years nothing did happen to suggest it. The fur traders, red and white, came and went wherever they dared and the Iroquois fought the French for the possession of the Ottawa portages and the open road to the Quebec fur markets. The Indian Asticou gave place to the French Chaudière, which means the same thing, and more and more birch canoes were carried on the portage where Hull now stands; but the Ottawa cliffs still towered up alone and aloof and adventure passed them by on the other side.

Philemon Wright's Labors

But something did truly happen at last. There came one Philemon Wright of Woburn in Massachusetts in 1800. The days were still spacious and he was of the noble company that reduced them. He had fought as a boy of 16 against the English at Bunker Hill; but that did not prevent him from being glad to take possession of the Ottawa country in the name of His Majesty, King George, from which it would seem that his republicanism sat more lightly upon him than his home seeking. So he adventured into the wilderness seeking fresh pastures. Three times he reached the Chaudière and returned, the last time with companions; and such were his reports of tremendous timber, waterfalls, fish and game, and farm lands ready to be made, that he convinced the good burghers of Woburn and was permitted to organize a company of settlers, their wives and children and effects and to lead them up the ice-bound Ottawa to their new home by the Asticou.

So Philemon Wright, the first settler, came and saw and conquered—at any rate stayed and prospered—but he settled on the wrong side of the river and Parliament Hill still stood aloof and virgin above the foam that floats down from the Chaudière. But the time was at hand all the same, and within 20 years one of his band, Nicholas Sparks, made the plunge, collecting his wages and borrowing the rest, and moved over and purchased the land where Ottawa now stands.

The Canal Built

Although Canada was far from being beaten in the War of 1812, it caused her furiously to think, and a waterway from Kingston to the Ottawa which could be traversed by gunboats and stores without fear of American interference on the St. Lawrence was one of the fruits of it. So there arrived Col. John By with his riflemen and his sappers and the need for the very beginning of his task belonged to old Nicholas Sparks from over the ways. The canal was completed and stands a monument to this day; never valuable either commercially or militarily but a pleasant road for motor boats and light canoes to leave the city dust for the upper water of the Rideau River, where so many good parents spend their summer and teach the children to swim and to paddle their own canoe.

So Colonel By's sappers cut and delved, and since they have an address of some sort, what was more natural than that it should be Bytown. So Bytown it was for 20 years or more, while the canal progressed, the timber business grew, and the farms were cleared on both sides of the river. Then Bytown no longer satisfied. The canal was built, the sappers had scattered, and there seemed no more reason for it, and besides, it was never much of a name as names go. The place was growing. The principal street had been called after old Nicholas Sparks, and is to this day. Why not call the town after the river? It was a great and glorious river and the broad highway to the west. So Ottawa let it be for ever and ever. But none of them, Champlain the explorer, Philemon Wright the settler, Nicholas Sparks the speculator, or Col. John By the builder, dreamt of the greatness that was to be thrust upon the old Asticou fall in the coming years.

Confederation demanded a capital of all Canada, and Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto were one and all "trailing their coats" and anxious to prove that they alone were worthy of the honor.

Becomes the Capital

So out of a clear sky Queen Victoria chose the village by the fall and called it "Ottawa the capital of the Dominion of Canada" and after that had settled none could be found to deny that that site at least was worthy of all honor—and they could not be expected to be more magnanimous than that. And if there must be a capital, there must be Parliament buildings too, and if there must be Parliament buildings then there was only one place in all the countryside to build them, and that was on the very crest of the cliff overlooking everything near and far, north—into the Laurentian wilderness, south over pleasant farm lands, east down the

great river road to the sea and west up the rapids beyond the Chaudière into great Lake Deschenes, where the sun sets.

So there came another builder, Thomas Fuller, with his plans and his specifications and well he builded, and Canada, growing and spreading, was proud of his work though not one in 10,000 could tell you the name of the workman.

Gothic it was because gothic seemed to suit the ruggedness of the country and those were the days of tradition besides, and when all is said and done it would have been hard to improve on it.

Stand with the East Block on your right hand and the West Block on your left and the long Houses of Parliament in front of you beyond the

enough, with changes of ministry, but nothing more alarming until the fire came and altered everything. Parliament vanished into the Victoria Museum almost over night, and the walls of its inmates who had spent six busy years in attracting the public were drowned by the hammers of the Public Works Department making beaver board offices for homeless legislators to collect their wits in.

The talking began. The new building must be in all respects like the old! That was as sure as the laws of Persia; but gradually the deficiencies of the old, the terrible object lesson they had all had of them, broke down the determination and it was realized that there might be improvement and additions, an enormous amount of both, without loss of char-

acter or tradition, and Parliament breathed easier and went on with the country's business.

Architect of the New Buildings

Mr. John Pearson of the Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson was one of the best known architects in the country and had been building fine buildings for a generation. They were mostly banks, university buildings, and office blocks, but they were masterpieces of building, for he was a master builder, and besides his craft he was a man of great ability and of greater imagination, and his plans soon proved that there would be nothing lost by letting both have their lead, for he was determined not only to embody in the new building all the tradition and significance of the old, but to go further and try and write into its very structure, its pillars and its arches, its halls and its courts, the symbolism of the Canadian heritage with its roots in the Mother Country and its branches spreading all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Polar Sea.

So the building stood, ready for the first session, which was opened yesterday with great pomp by the Governor-General of Canada and the Duke of Devonshire, just four years after the old one was destroyed. There is no pretense whatever that

the building is finished or even within measurable distance of it. It is still fenced against the unauthorized and surrounded by architects' offices, stone cutting sheds, and modeling shops and all the paraphernalia of "the big job."

Outside, the great central tower is not begun, although its foundation stone was well and truly laid by the Prince of Wales last summer, and the front of the building is still flat and featureless. It will be a mighty shaft when it is finished, overtopping everything; the "high lead" of the forest of towers.

Inside there are years of structure work to be done and as for decoration, painted and carved, a generation should be allowed to finish it properly.

Commons Chamber Ready

The Commons Chamber is ready for use and so are countless offices and arrangements for the members and the staff to carry on their business. The reading rooms, the press rooms and scores of the rooms are ready too and an army of workmen has been striving night and day to make ready for the opening.

The Senate side of the House has been left for the present; the Chamber, a fine room, two cubes in proportion, is a forest of scaffolding and defies inspection, so the railway committee room will be used instead. The lessons of the old building have not been lost, and the new one is as fire-proof as the architect could make it. It is heated from a central plant a quarter of a mile away along the cliff. There is no structural wood-work anywhere and there is light and air in abundance. The new building has an extra story, but when the high tower is built and relieves the long, many-windowed front, the appearance will not differ materially in proportion from the old, and it will only give the proper impression of having been expanded to meet the needs of the country.

Parliament Hill is getting to be itself again. No good Canadian felt quite happy when he looked up from Wellington Street and saw the green lawns with nothing to back them but sheds and palings.

Some one once likened the towers of Parliament Hill to a pinewood spreading its branches into roof and shooting its trunks into spires and the comparison is not inept.

And so might old Champlain, paddling once again up the great river with his two birch bark canoes, see the spires of Ottawa from a great distance. Would he wonder at the strangely moving street cars threading their way along the cliff all the way from the city to Rockcliffe Park? Would he be sorry to see the impetuosity of the marvelous Rideau fall, which once "made an arch 400 paces broad," reduced to a trickle in order to saw the timber from far-off forests? Even his great roaring Asticou, would he be able to find it, so masked by bridges and hidden by buildings? Not a vestige of the old portage would he discover among the streets and lumber piles of Hull. But he would surely rest his honest eyes when he looked up to Parliament Hill and saw that the pines that once clothed its crest had become the spires and trunks of the Parliament of all Canada.

COAST TRADING PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—The Lower Coast Trading Company has been organized and commerce with Lower California and the Mexican mainland coast ports will be started at once. Oil-burning vessels are to be used.

ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF GREECE MARKED

Greeks Said to Have Shown That They Were the Best Prepared to Face New Social and Economic Conditions in Balkans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—The Greek Government is contemplating the issue of an internal loan of 300,000,000 drachmas. There is not the slightest doubt that the said issue will be regarded in Greece as an economic and financial event of the most remarkable kind, seeing that such a sum constitutes a record as compared with all previous Greek loans.

Indeed, it must be acknowledged that Greece has already proved herself to be the most active and best organized of all the Balkan states, and that the Greeks have shown by their deeds that they were the best prepared to face the new conditions, social, political and economic, which have latterly arisen.

Staying Powers of Currency

Her well-organized army achieved notable success on the Balkan front; both her navy and her mercantile marine have played a preponderant rôle in the East, the latter having already expended more than 1,000,000,000 drachmas on the purchase of numerous vessels. Greek commerce, again, has shown itself very active, and it is already an established fact that Greek merchants have worked with such good purpose both during and after the war as to have been able to supply not only Greece, but the greater part of Serbia, Rumania, southern Russia, and all the Christian populations of Turkey. And this despite all the restrictions upon trade imposed by the Allies.

Another point to be noted is the staying power of Greek currency, which is now on a much higher level than that of some of the Allies. The proof is that the exchange today stands as follows: On Paris 62. On Rome 52. On Rumania 25.

Banks Flourishing

The flourishing condition of various banking houses in Greece affords a fair indication of the economic situation of the country. The few following examples will enable the reader to judge for himself. The National Bank of Greece owns property abroad to the value of 1,600,000,000 drachmas, while its metallic reserve amounts to 120,000,000. The Bank of Athens, which is regarded as the second bank of Greece, owns property to the value of more than 300,000,000 drachmas. As for the economic condition of the country, the following figures will give an idea of the progress which has been recorded of recent years. According to the report submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Chamber of Deputies, the revenue accruing to the State from taxation during the past year was as follows: Direct taxation, 67,689,000 drachmas; indirect taxation, 138,304,000 drachmas. Stamp duty, 33,815,000 drachmas; war profit, 38,916,000. The total state revenue for the fiscal year 1918-19 amounted to 450,269,309 drachmas. During the same period the amount loaned to Greece by the Allies was 700,000,000

drachmas. Today the Greek national debt is 2,936,871,900 drachmas.

If the Greek public debt is compared with that of all the other Balkan states, it is permissible, taking into consideration the moral and economic capacity of Greece, to conclude that she is in a really flourishing condition. It is for that reason that her impending loan of 300,000,000 drachmas is expected to be a complete success.

REFORM PROGRAM IN FRENCH CHAMBER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In April last, several large commercial, industrial and agricultural groups were brought together through the influence of the Union of Economical Interests, and agreed upon a program of general reforms. This short program containing 11 articles, had been broadly circulated, and had also been submitted to the candidates at the recent elections to the Chamber.

The result of a referendum shows that 377 elected candidates approved of the program; 35 made reservations to it; 96 are doubtful, and 81 voted against it. The majority have thus shown themselves favorable to the program of the great economical groups, which defines the trend of the new Chamber, and the main points of which are:

The defense of property and private initiative. Liberty of agriculture, commerce, industry and work. Protection of commercial property. Formal opposition to new monopolies, to attempts of collective socialization and of exploitation by the State, ending of consortiums and a better organization of existing monopolies. Union of Capital and Labor. The drawing together of employers and employees, and administrative reorganization and decentralization.

STRIKES CONTINUE IN SWEDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The introduction of the eight-hour working day system, in the Riksdag in January last, has brought with it far-reaching consequences. Workmen who are not now allowed to work more than eight hours claim that they ought to earn as much during those eight hours as they did under the previous system of the longer working day. The employers affirm that they are willing to raise the hourly wage so that the workmen are able to earn as much as before, but that they are not willing to increase the rates for piece-work. In consequence of this, the parties concerned were not able to come to a satisfactory agreement, and strikes have taken place in several factories, since the introduction of the new scheme, and these have spread to other factories. Negotiations are at present in progress, and it is hoped that the situation will soon be cleared up.

BELGIAN WORKERS IN LEISURE HOURS

Socialist Deputy Will Promote Bill Intelligently to Amuse and Interest Workmen Off Duty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Efforts are being made to organize a national society which will look after the interests of the workman in his leisure hours. Louis Prérard, a new Socialist Deputy, has announced his intention to promote a measure having this object in view. Since the armistice he has been on the staff of the "Soir," and has devoted much time to improve the social conditions of the workers.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Prérard said that the aim of the proposed society would be to amuse and interest workmen without any effort on their part during their eight hours of leisure. Efforts were already being made to prevent the leisure of the workmen from becoming more baneful than professional overwork. It was, of course, impossible to enact a law which will oblige the workman to employ his leisure in one manner rather than another. "In our country," said Mr. Prérard, "regulations are not liked. After much deliberation, however, I think I have found a system which will reconcile individual liberty with the intervention of the State in the regulation of recreation."

"Following the example of the National Society for the Protection of Children, the program of which, although extremely complex, has all the same been realized, a national society dealing with the leisure hours of the workmen will be instituted. It will be composed of competent personalities; it will be endowed with official credits; it will be able to receive legacies and will be controlled by an inter-ministerial commission presided over by the Ministers of Fine Arts, of Industry, and of War. An administrative personnel will be devoted to the management of the work."

"This society will endeavor first and foremost to perfect technical instruction for the young and for apprentices. Also it will begin by inculcating in workmen the taste for their homes, by means of interesting exhibitions of furniture and decorative art. It will also place at their disposal all that is necessary to reconstitute and keep up workmen's gardens, where the cultivation of flowers will come and graft itself on the practical work of the kitchen garden. Itinerant libraries will distribute books among the workers. The multiplication of choral and instrumental societies will be encouraged, as well as itinerant popular theaters, which will include in their repertoires the innumerable masterpieces of dialect literature. Finally, the national society will create playgrounds and organize sports wherever it is possible."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by W. & D. Downey, London

The Duke of Devonshire

Governor-General of Canada, opens Parliament in new Parliament Buildings in Ottawa

green lawns and then realize that the body of lawmakers within are drawn from the greatest area of the world's surface united under a single government.

It has been pioneering within as well as without; there have been battles galore, and forests of ignorance to fell. There are no obstruction records equal to Canadian ones. Remember the opposition to the government Remedial Bill relating to separate schools in Manitoba in 1896. There were no rules of cloture in those days. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill on a Monday afternoon. It rose for the first time on the following Saturday night at 12 after a sitting of 120 continuous hours. It settled down again on Monday morning for another 75, when the bill was withdrawn.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was not built without storm and stress around the Speaker's chair, and none will forget Mr. Robert Borden's Naval Bill of 1912.

The Canadian Parliament is essentially a winter sport, like snowshoeing, skiing, and tobogganing. With rare exception, such as the great August days of 1914, the smell of all growing things scatters their members from Halifax to Victoria, from Niagara to the Yukon, and the civil service carries on and takes its pleasures in the evening.

And so things went on evenly

acter or tradition, and Parliament breathed easier and went on with the country's business.

Architect of the New Buildings

Mr. John Pearson of the Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson was one of the best known architects in the country and had been building fine buildings for a generation. They were mostly banks, university buildings, and office blocks, but they were masterpieces of building, for he was a master builder, and besides his craft he was a man of great ability and of greater imagination, and his plans soon proved that there would be nothing lost by letting both have their lead, for he was determined not only to embody in the new building all the tradition and significance of the old, but to go further and try and write into its very structure, its pillars and its arches, its halls and its courts, the symbolism of the Canadian heritage with its roots in the Mother Country and its branches spreading all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Polar Sea.

So the building stood, ready for the first session, which was opened yesterday with great pomp by the Governor-General of Canada and the Duke of Devonshire, just four years after the old one was destroyed. There is no pretense whatever that

NUCOA

The Original Nut Butter



Nucoa is found on tables where animal margarine would find no welcome. It has no relationship with that product. Nucoa is white. Capsules containing exactly the same color as used in all creamery butter are free. Coloring process simple. Details surround each print.

THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY

New York New Jersey Chicago
Detroit San Francisco



BUTTERS BREAD-STAYS SWEET



Greater Boston Laundry Owners with whom I am working have asked me to thank you all in their behalf for the consideration you showed them during the recent heavy snowfall. In spite of the failure of the laundries to give anything that approached adequate collection and delivery service, almost no complaints were received.

Automobiles could not be used. Horses could not meet the situation. Even with extra men on the wagons, working early and late, the storm delayed the work. Many streets, as you know, could not be entered at all. It was difficult work at the best.

The laundries have been compelled to establish the one trip per week system. The collecting and delivering will be done at the same time. Please co-operate with them in putting this system into effect.

Do Laundries Use Bleaches?

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You can judge of its mildness as a bleaching agent when you learn you can send an unbleached sheet to a laundry every week for six months before you can notice any whitening effect. The manufacturer of sheets uses a bleach so powerful that it whitens the sheet in one operation.

Evidently the "powerful bleach" charge against public laundries cannot be supported.

The Thomas Dreier Service
Public Relations Publicity
10 High Street, Boston

Thomas Dreier

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 23)
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FORESIGHT NEEDED IN HOUSE PLANNING

British Advocate of Labor-Saving Devices Says Primary Cost of Improvements Should Be Compared With the Cost of Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—One of the strongest advocates of the economy of the labor-saving house in Great Britain is Mrs. C. S. Peel, O. B. E., formerly Director of Women's Service, Ministry of Food, during the war, and also a member of the women's housing sub-committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction. For years she has written and spoken upon the necessity for looking ahead in the building and equipment of houses of all kinds. Often, it must be admitted, she has plowed "a somewhat lonely furrow," but now she is in the proud position of finding her theories of general acceptance, if not of attainment, owing to the temporary difficulties incidental to the effect of the war.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she showed herself undaunted by criticism and convinced of the necessity for an acceptance of her ideas. "In spite of high prices and other drawbacks," said Mrs. Peel, "we must continue to urge the necessity for making our homes labor-saving. There is a general dislike of thinking out the domestic problem to its logical conclusion, an inability to estimate the first and last cost of putting in labor-saving machinery."

"Extravagances" Examined

"Have you ever stopped to consider the relative cost of an extra hand-maiden, compared with that of a modern installation of heating and hot water, which would do away with the necessity for one person's services? Have you remembered wages, insurance, food, fuel, washing, and other items of expenditure, which cannot be ignored? Now let us think of one or two 'extravagances' instanced by the critics. There is the tiled larder, a perfect luxury no doubt, but if we suppose the tenants of a house to be people convinced of the necessity for cleanliness, we may presume that they will wash the larder every year. That is one of the unconsidered trifles of expenditure! I should like to compare the cost of tiling with 20 years of whitewashing and would remind you that tiles would probably last double that period and that you or I could wash out the larder with a mop in half an hour.

"Or think of the installation of a modern heater and combined cooker, the latest editions of which will not only yield constant hot water for domestic purposes, but also heat three small radiators. You eliminate the carrying of fuel, the cleaning of stoves and fire irons, and fenders, and supposing every one of us who now ruins the air with the smoke of millions of little fires, pouring from as many chimneys, reduced our wants to one heater or, perhaps to one little furnace, and gas or electric cookers and fires, can you conceive of a greater boon to city dwellers? As it is we carry the dusty dusts about in our houses, we scatter the dust as we clean out the fireplaces, we burn paper and sticks and other forms of fuel and we create dirt inside and outside of our houses.

"But what about the people who can only afford to spend a small amount of capital?" Mrs. Peel was asked. "Well, to begin with a great many people when they start house-keeping, could afford to spend more than they think they can, if only they would take pencil and paper and estimate the primary cost of improve-

ments and compare them with the cost of present-day labor, not to mention the cost of wear and tear to the housewife, which so far nobody will consider seriously. We women must see to it that inconvenient houses are not permitted. You notice that architects nowadays are all agog to study labor-saving devices. Several women have worked out the mileage covered by cooks in their passage hour by hour in their daily work. They trot to and fro over the ground, when a little planning of the relative positions of sink and larder, fire, cupboard, table, and lift, would often shorten their journeys by two-thirds.

Houses Built in Groups

"As to artisans' homes or indeed any of the smaller houses, they must be built in groups, so that communal hot water systems and heating can be made use of. Indeed, as time goes on, we shall see the value of much general service and yet preserve the privacy of our homes, and that is an important point in my opinion. Labor," said Mrs. Peel, "will never go back to old conditions. In the old days when labor was very cheap nobody troubled their heads about convenient arrangements. In large houses, the staff was added to as necessity arose, but nowadays we must learn to do without unintelligent service and yet we need not be slaves to domestic necessity."

"I agree with you that all work has its value, and domestic labor will be very much higher in grade as we improve our houses and do away with quite unnecessary drudgery. I made a little calculation to offset some of the criticism launched against my demand for a service lift in every basement house, of which we possess so many of the bad mid-Victorian period. A family of six, having four plain meals a day, requires about 27 cwt. of utensils and food carried from basement to dining room and all of this weight is carried down again with the exception of the amount of food consumed! Now supposing a house is 40 feet high, six journeys from the basement to the top of the house involves 80 yards of considerable hill climbing. Is it any wonder that civilized progress is asking for alterations in house equipment?"

Unnecessary Labor Avoided

"We have to learn of the necessity for labor-saving devices, in order to give women a freer, fuller life. We all like our homes to be beautiful and happy, and they will be much happier when we avoid unnecessary labor. Then there is much to be done as regards floor-surface and all sorts of experiments are being made in this direction. We shall avoid dust-collecting corners and chinks and fitted carpets; the unwieldy double bed will give place to the single bed which anybody can make single-handed, and we shall certainly have washable walls in kitchen and offices. We shall use electric suction-cleaners in town houses as a matter of course, and before we buy extra things we shall remind ourselves that all these additions have to be cleaned!"

"People's thoughts are broadening out in the direction of labor-saving, but much remains to be done. I was speaking at a meeting once and a man interrupted with 'I've been married 20 years and I've never had a servant yet.' 'Oh, yes, you have,' called a voice from the audience. 'You've had a very good one in your wife.' And the shouts of laughter showed the appreciation of the retort. And it is for the sake

of all these patient home makers that I urge women to educate themselves in this subject of better equipment, to consider expenditure and initial cost from a wider point of view.

Dingy Houses Will Disappear

"I agree that one cannot spend money unless a house is obtained upon a good term of years, but things are improving in that direction, and then we must force up the whole standard of house building, so that the inconvenient, dark, dingy house and flat will gradually be improved out of existence.

"There was once a beautiful book called 'How I Kept House Without Servants.' I remember that the housekeeper prepared an elaborate meal for six guests, left everything keeping hot in the kitchen, hastily donned an evening dress, and was ready to receive her guests when they arrived at the appointed hour. How the food was carried in and who cleared it all away are questions that no self-respecting woman should ask, but with an electric cooker and a conveniently placed kitchen many a modern professional woman succeeds in providing her friends with a simple meal with the maximum of success and the minimum of discomfort. All the great unwieldy houses are rapidly being turned into flats and maisonettes and every day I get news of some fresh application for the simplification of house labor."

"We have not yet reached the point where we touch a button and the house is prepared for the day, but we are on the way to make the lives of thousands of women of all classes less irksome by the elimination of waste of labor and by the greater use of collective modern methods of heating and so on, which will soon seem as ordinary and natural as the switching on of the electric light, applied to our homes from the great power stations."

COAL NATIONALIZATION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The first resolution hostile to nationalization to be passed by any political body of importance, was unanimously carried at an extraordinary general meeting of the Abbey Division of Westminster Constitutional Association, held at Caxton Hall. It was resolved: "That the following resolution be placed upon the agenda at the national conference, to be held next May, in the name of this association. That, in the opinion of this National Conference of the Unionist Party, the nationalization of coal, land, railways, mining, banking, shipping, insurance, or any other industry will be fatal to the development of the home and export trade of the country, will increase costs and taxation, decrease production, and will inevitably lead to a bureaucratic state in which every worker will become an industrial serf; and that the strongest opposition be offered to any such proposals, in whatever form they are put forward, or from whatever quarter they emanate."

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FRENCH PRESIDENT PRAISES PORTUGAL

Bonds Which Unite Two Latin Countries Declared to Be Long Standing in Origin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LISBON, Portugal.—Relations between Portugal and France have in different ways been attracting much attention of late. This circumstance is called to mind by a notable article entitled "France and Portugal" which was written specially for the leading daily newspaper of Lisbon, the "Diario de Noticias," by Paul Deschanel, on the eve of his election as President of the French Republic.

"Very remote," says Mr. Deschanel, "is the origin of the bonds which unite France and Portugal. Both countries had the same cradle. The bays of Lusitania received the visits of the Phoenicians and the Carthaginians. One after the other Athens and Rome spread the splendor of their genius in the land of the setting sun. During five centuries Latin civilization fructified in this admirable Celtic soil, and in spite of the invasions of the Visigoths, Arabs and other foreign tribes, the marks it made endured victoriously. Like Verdingtorix in Gaul, Viriato in Lusitania defended the patrimony of his ancestors against the legions of the conquerors, but when it was seen that the Roman eagles were the bearers of justice, right, and benefits, the Lusitanians received them with enthusiasm."

Faithful to Its Origin

"The Latin language spread over the land. Whatever may have been the vicissitudes of its history, the country has remained faithful to its origin. And in the same way strong bonds unite our great commercial cities to yours! At the end of the tenth century the Gascons and the Franks reconstructed Oporto, ruined a century before by the armies of Almanzor, the Oporto known as Portus Gallorum, and in the following century, by the marriage of Roberto, the 'Fiedoso,' Henry of Bourbon, with the daughter of the King of Castile, a dynasty was created that liberated Portugal from the Arabs."

Having made mention of other historic bonds uniting the two countries, Mr. Deschanel proceeds: "In Oporto, in Coimbra, in Alcobaca, in Belem, in Batalha the Portuguese genius expands with all its strength, in all its admirable beauty. This great race, given at the same time to art and commerce, abounding in vigor and idealism, did not tarry in attaining the fullness of its development. Vasco

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de Gama doubled the 'Cabo das Tormentas' and penetrated into the Indian Ocean, and through him South America was opened to western civilization. Through the intrepidity of its sailors and the activity of its colonists Portugal irradiates from the Indies to Brazil, from the isles of the Atlantic to Angola and Mozambique. It is one of the greatest powers of Europe! When Charles VIII saw a combination of nations being formed against him he could exclaim, 'What does that matter, when I have the Portuguese at my side!' The marriage of Francis I with Leonora of Portugal, the relations that were established between the great universities and the Portuguese center of high culture, the business relations between the merchants of the two countries, maintained through centuries, served to establish the most intimate affinity between France and Portugal.

Traditions Continued

"So," Mr. Deschanel continues, "when in the European war which has just ended so gloriously, Portugal joined herself to our flag, she did no more than continue her own traditions and respond to the noble instincts of her race." A Latin people could not range itself under the flag of those whose ambition it was to ruin all that was Latin. At once, on August 7, 1914, the president of the Ministry, Dr. Bernardino Machado, declared the absolute solidarity of Portugal with the Allies, and when this country refused to submit to the intimidation of Germany, it placed its soldiers, its material resources, all its heart and soul at the service of the common cause.

"In spite of the internal difficulties with which it was afflicted, in spite of the severest pressure to which it was subjected, it remained faithful to its noble undertakings. In the foremost of the struggle it suffered heavily. Now great problems confront it. Let Portugal have confidence! The Allies whom it assisted in the war will assist it in peace, and first among them will be found France! France, a colonial power itself, recognizes its legitimate colonial aspirations. In the new world that victory brings Portugal and France, bound by traditions, united by the same ideal, will work together at the same task of justice and beauty."

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COPE EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC

Leader Will Seek to Mark Out "New Field for British and Australian Enterprise"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Dr. John Cope, who has arranged to leave Wellington for the Antarctic in June next in command of the new exploring expedition, is reported to have said that "the climate in the Antarctic is not more severe, and the natural difficulties are not greater, than in Siberia and Klondike." Dr. Cope obviously was not speaking by the book when he made this statement. Antarctic conditions are very much more severe than Arctic conditions, as the records of successive expeditions show clearly. The essential difference is that the Antarctic continent is a waste of ice and snow, with a few rocky peaks exposed, but without animal or vegetable life.

The object of the new expedition to the Far South is said to be "the discovery of minerals, precious stones, and other wealth in the Antarctic, and the marking out of a new field for British and Australian enterprise." Minerals have been found already in the Antarctic by earlier expeditions, though not in a form likely to attract miners. Coal has been found, but not in locations where commercial development would be possible. Gold probably is the only lure that would draw men into Antarctica, and since alluvial gold is out of the question and the cost of sending even a small expedition to the Far South is many thousands of pounds, there would be no opening for individual miners.

A source of wealth that is capable of early development is the whale fishery, and Dr. Cope probably will give more

attention to the examination of the haunts of the whales than to the search for precious metals in a region that is almost entirely buried under a vast ice-sheet of the kind that Europe and America saw in the Glacial Age.

New Zealand and Australia have a special interest in Antarctic exploration, partly on account of past associations and partly because most of their weather has its origin in the Far South. The intense southerly blizzards of the Antarctic continent, rushing down from the vast frozen plateau that contains the South Pole, have a direct influence on meteorological conditions in New Zealand and Australia, and these countries may find eventually that it will pay them to establish stations and provide wireless communication via some of the sub-Antarctic islands.

Dr. Cope's ship, the Terra Nova, is to be equipped with a powerful wireless plant, which will attempt to keep in touch with the Australasian stations.

PEKING TEACHERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PEKING, China.—The recent strike of the Peking government school teachers was caused mainly by the fact that they insisted not only upon the payment of their arrears of salary in full, but also that henceforward these should be paid in silver. The teachers further demanded that Vice-Minister of Education Fu Yue-feng, whom they denounced as a reactionary, should resign. The government was at one time prepared to meet the salary demand of the teachers, but recently sent out word by the ministry of education that only a part of the salaries could be paid in silver, and that they would have to accept from 30 to 40 per cent of their pay in the form of Bank of China notes. In view of the low salaries of most of the teachers employed by the government, and also on account of the much increased cost of living, the teachers found the government's proposal unacceptable.

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BRITISH PRESS AIDS A STRIKE VICTORY

Assurance Company in Britain
Was Compelled to Negotiate
With Union Men Through
Pressure of Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The success of the Pearl Assurance agents' strike is the second victory secured in a little over a month, chiefly through the instrumentality of the press. There were points of similarity between both disputes, there was a demand for a minimum wage, and a demand for recognition of the union. There were points of similarity also in the attitude of both sets of employers, the chief being a lamentable lack of knowledge of the changes that have been taking place among the workers, the press, and the general public, and the belief that the procedure and conduct of a board of directors toward a trade union that did service two or more decades ago, was still the best policy to pursue.

A Public Conscience Aroused

Just as the naval and military gentlemen to whom is entrusted the task of directing the affairs of the Army and Navy Cooperative Stores came to realize that there was a public conscience which was being aroused and crying aloud for better treatment for the shop assistants, packers, and others, and that the easiest, best, and most effective way of adjusting matters was through the duly accredited representatives of the union, so have the Pearl Assurance Company, almost entirely through the pressure of public opinion and the press, been compelled to negotiate with the union representatives. But whereas the former learned their lesson in a few days, it has taken a month for the idea to be assimilated by the latter.

The revolt of the agents against low wages (or is it salaries?) broke out on Boxing Day and appeared in the opening stages to be something in the nature of a fiasco, for whereas the Pearl Company employs about 4,000 men, less than 25 per cent obeyed the call to refuse to collect further subscriptions for the company until their demands had been conceded. The union claimed that 200 agents were on strike; the assurance company, through their publicity man, asserted that the numbers were nowhere near that figure, and added this as one of their main reasons for refusing to ne-

gotiate with the union officials, who, they claimed, did not represent any considerable proportion of their men. It was difficult during the strike to know exactly which side to believe; obviously one or the other was handling the truth rather carelessly.

Unconvincing Statements

In view of the agreement finally reached, one is compelled to attach as much importance to the "Pearl publicity man's" figures as to his bombastic and unconvincing statements. According to the gentleman, the earnings of the grades who had struck work was a few coppers above £3 a week, but the meanest intelligence would not fail to realize that there was no point in men striking for something which they already enjoyed. The demand was for a minimum rate of £3 a week, this to include a commission of 25 per cent on the weekly collections. A further argument of the Pearl Company was that many of their agents were only part-time men and that their earnings were augmented by other employment. The reply of the union on this count admitted of no further argument by directing attention to the fact that the £3 a week minimum was demanded only for those who were full-time agents of the company.

These are just two bouquets from the Pearl publicity man's rose-garden, which might have served their purpose and remained unanswered but for the press, which, as stated, came honorably to the assistance of the strikers by giving both sides a fair hearing and leaving the decision to the judgment of their readers. The Northcliffe press went further than this, in refusing to accept statements for publication in the form of advertising matter; explaining that, though the directors of the Pearl Assurance Company had intimated that the company could not stand the financial strain which it was sought to impose upon it by the adoption of the 60s. minimum, it yet had no difficulty in finding money to indulge in the enormous expenditure of a colossal advertising campaign.

Press Offers Aid

The Daily Mail also offered to contribute a sum of money weekly to the strikers while the dispute lasted. With this support, it was a fairly safe assumption that the agents would succeed in obtaining very material concessions in addition to recognition of the union. Supporting the press were the trade unions who circularized their branches to obtain financial assistance for the strikers, which was a discreet and effective way of directing attention to the fact that there was a dispute, and that if any moneys were paid to the company's agents then the latter were men who had

thought fit not to stand by their colleagues and were consequently black-legs. Indeed, it would be hard to find a strike where success depended so much upon the sympathy and assistance of outside sources. Because of the very nature of their calling, scattered in little groups of a dozen or so in every town, the most optimistic and keen industrialists were apprehensive as to the result.

A peculiar feature of the strike, doubtless due to the foregoing, was the fact that as the strike progressed, each day brought new adherents. Contrary to the repeated statements, the Ministry of Labor did not intervene; the credit of bringing the parties together belongs to the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, who, through their secretary, C. W. Bowerman, M. P., and their vice-chairman, Mr. Stuart-Bunning, arranged a meeting between the two unions concerned and Sir Thomas Neill, acting on behalf of a number of directors.

This preliminary "chat" broke the ice and paved the way for the final negotiations, the results of which revealed the Pearl Assurance Company in a more favorable light. The directors have, without any qualifications, agreed to negotiate with the union representatives upon any further occasion, subject to the customary notice from either side, upon any matters in dispute. The £3 minimum is guaranteed to full-time workers, and the position of part-timers has also been amicably settled. There now remain the other assurance companies, employing roughly, according to Mr. Bernard Brooke, the general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Assurance Workers, 20,000 agents, who, it appears, are working under conditions little better than were the Pearl employees, on behalf of whom it is proposed to bring "the other assurance companies into line."

BRITISH AGENT FOR WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The West India Committee has decided to send the secretary, Algernon E. Aspinall, to the West Indies, in order to keep in close touch with the trend of public opinion there on various matters affecting the welfare of those colonies and to stimulate interest in the committee's endowment fund which has now reached £10,280.

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SCOTS WILL SOON HAVE LOCAL OPTION

Temperance Act of 1913 Which
Confers This Power Upon
Electors Becomes Operative
in August Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The fact that the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, conferring upon the electors of Scotland the right of local option, becomes operative in August of this year, is one of the factors that is likely to make 1920 a landmark in the history of the temperance movement in the United Kingdom. The lessons of the war, and above all the fact that prohibition has become a part of the Constitution of the United States, has given a great impetus to temperance work in Great Britain. The fact that the people of Scotland have had the question of local option before them for the last seven years, and that this year they will have the opportunity for the first time of voting "no license," has given them a great advantage over England and Wales in having a definite issue to work for. The National Citizens Councils, supported by the national temperance organizations, are waging a vigorous campaign in Scotland with a view to getting the electors to vote "no license" when the time comes.

Overthrowing Drink Evil

The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association also is carrying out an extensive educational campaign throughout Scotland, and as far north as the Orkneys and Shetland. At their meetings they have had the invaluable help of several American speakers, who have been able to state authoritatively what prohibition has

done in the American states which have adopted it.

Speaking at a public meeting in Edinburgh, held in January under the auspices of the National Citizens Council, the Rt. Hon. J. Duncan Millar, president of the council, voiced the gratification of temperance workers that the present year would give Scotland the opportunity to overthrow the drink evil in their midst. Temperance, he said, was a question not merely for temperance workers but for every one, and they appealed to all citizens to participate in carrying on this campaign in a sound and fair lines. They had a powerful citadel to attack, he said, and unless they went forward with courage, boldness, and enthusiasm, and threw all their weight into the scale, they could not hope to succeed. He reminded them that the question of national prohibition did not arise under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, as the act applied only to the limitation or withdrawal of liquor licenses. The National Citizens Council, however, believed they could put before the people of Scotland an unanswerable case for no license, a case that would be supported not only by the facts, but by the evidence of their public officials their health officers, and the medical men and others who had studied the question.

Obstruction in Wales

In England and Wales the United Kingdom Alliance is carrying out a great campaign in favor of local option, and meetings are being arranged in various large industrial centers for the benefit of business men and employers of labor. Addresses and discussions have been held at Rotary Clubs in different towns and have also been particularly successful. One result of the work of the Liquor Control Board during the war is that the importance of temperance to the industrial life of the country is beginning to be recognized. People are coming to understand that Great Britain will have to compete with a

dry America, and all that that means in increased efficiency.

In Wales recently two meetings in favor of prohibition were broken up. At Tonypandy a temperance conference addressed by Dr. Henry, an American speaker, was disturbed by a band of remonstrators who howled down the speaker, and sang local football songs to the accompaniment of a big drum and various musical instruments. After several unsuccessful attempts had been made to secure a hearing, the meeting had to be abandoned. A meeting at Pontypool the following day was also disturbed by a rowdy anti-prohibition demonstration but eventually order was restored and the demonstrators were induced to leave the building.

Last session a bill was introduced into Parliament for the purpose of giving England and Wales the right of local option. It provides that one-tenth of the Parliamentary electors in certain specified areas may demand a poll to be taken on the question of no license or license. If by a majority vote the electors decide for no license, the sale and purchase of intoxicants within the area shall be prohibited until another poll is demanded. In the same way as the first, and the decision is reversed. Such polls can only be taken once in three years.

An unofficial body of the Labor Party is at present engaged in carrying out a campaign among the working classes for state purchase and control of the liquor traffic, with a view to forcing the hand of the government to nationalize the drink trade. Meantime it is understood that the government's own Liquor Control Bill is being redrafted, and it is therefore perhaps not too much to hope that it will adopt and pass the bill for local option introduced into the House of Commons last session by Mr. Wilson Raffan.

VESSELS TO COAL AT ST. THOMAS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Assurances that the Shipping Board vessels will coal at St. Thomas, Virgin Island, have been given by the chairman of the Shipping Board.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH VORARLBERG?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an article which appeared in the "Journal des Débats," Colonel Feyler writes of the Vorarlberg question from a military point of view. He says that the problem is to know whether this small territory which pushes a spear into the eastern frontier of Switzerland to the south of Lake Constance, will continue to be an integral part of German-Austria, as the result of a plebiscite, or if it will be swallowed up by Germany, whose financial agents are already actively engaged.

The Supreme Council has decided that this territory shall remain Austrian. Switzerland, of course, does not deem it has any right to intervene in the relations between Vorarlberg and Austria; but should Germany aspire to ownership, then it would uphold the Swiss aspirations of the Vorarlberg people.

But Colonel Feyler declares that the problem is not only a political one; there is a military bearing which interests France as much as it does Switzerland. Should the Vorarlberg become German, the situation would be modified to Germany's advantage. The Germans would have another passage open before them, along the Upper Rhine, above Lake Constance, a passage easy of entrance, for it could be reached under the shelter of the lake, at a distance from the enemy. From being very hazardous by the north frontier of Switzerland, the movement toward the French right would become easy of execution by the eastern frontier. Forced to face the two fronts, the little Swiss Army would see its mission of flank guard to France singularly complicated. With Vorarlberg Swiss, however, the frontier of that territory would reestablish the balance.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VANDERBILT IS LEADING SOUTH

Commodores Appear to Have Clear Claim to the Intercollegiate Basketball Championship of That District This Winter

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Vanderbilt University | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Alabama Polytechnic Institute | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| Louisiana State University | 5 | 2 | .714 |
| University of Georgia | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Georgia School of Technology | 2 | 4 | .450 |
| Mercer University | 3 | 4 | .450 |
| Clemson College | 1 | 6 | .143 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The contest for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball title for 1920 is in its final stages this week, with the five representing Vanderbilt University the acknowledged champions. The Vanderbilt team alone claims the distinction of not having been beaten so far in an association game, but has defeated its opponents by decisive scores in every instance.

Vanderbilt's claims to the southern college title were recognized when the five from Center College of Kentucky was vanquished by the score of 28 to 17 in a game played on the home court of the Commodores in Nashville, Tennessee, on February 19. This victory was added to the laurels won by the Commodores on their road trip through Georgia late in January, when the powerful five of the University of Georgia School of Technology was whipped 39 to 21. A return game with Georgia Tech, to be played in Nashville tomorrow, is the final scheduled association game of the Vanderbilt squad.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute has taken second position in the standing of the colleges which are playing championship basketball this season, advancing from fourth position on the merit of games played during February. The Auburn boys have lost but a single game and that was their first encounter with the fast University of Georgia aggregation. The score in this battle was 31 to 18 when the final whistle blew, but in a return game Auburn evened up the tally by whipping Georgia, 32 to 29.

University of Georgia, which is a close rival of Louisiana State University for third position in the title standing, has played one of the hardest schedules of any college team in the south this season. Out of 10 games, it has won seven, and this number of victories is the greatest to be chalked down so far to the credit of any college team this year. The victories recorded for Georgia include a 34-to-15 defeat of Louisiana State University, which has won five out of seven games played. The Louisiana five, however, is expected to improve upon its present standing as a result of a pair of games late this week with Tulane University, to be played on Louisiana's home court, in Baton Rouge. Early in February Louisiana and Tulane met in two games, the former taking both of them.

Georgia School of Technology and Mercer University are tied for fifth position in the titular standing. Both have taken three of their association games, and both have lost four of them. Though these two five have an equal percentage of games won and lost, it is considered that Tech has the stronger team this season in that Tech has twice met and defeated Mercer, once in Atlanta when the final score stood 30 to 25, and again in Macon, Georgia, when the Tech boys took the larger end of a 21-to-15 score. One of the surprises of the season was the defeat of Georgia Tech, at the hands of the Clemson College Tigers, by the decisive score of 41 to 17, in a game played in South Carolina last week. This is Clemson's only victory of the season against an association team.

DAVID MCANDLESS AND R. M. LORD WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—David McAndless and R. M. Lord of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, were the winners of the two games played by the United States amateur 15.2 ballline billiard championship tournament on the third day of competition, at the Boston Athletic Association. It was the second straight victory for McAndless and Lord's first appearance in the tournament.

McAndless gave the best exhibition of billiards seen in the tournament when he defeated F. S. Appleby of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, in 27 innings, 300 to 253. During the middle part of the match, Appleby had somewhat the better of the competition. He made a number of brilliant shots and was playing very consistent billiards, while McAndless did not seem to be able to get his game working at its best. At the end of the fifteenth inning the champion was leading by 23 points; but when he went to the table in the twenty-third, he was 64 points behind. This margin did not seem to concern the champion at all, and after four rather fruitless innings he gave the best exhibition of the tournament by running out with an unfinished run of 112. The match by innings:

David McAndless—23 7 0 6 30 0 2 1 2 30 1 3 7 19 10 6 4 0 9 20 1 1 0 12 9 112—300. High run—112. Innings—27.

F. S. Appleby—8 20 2 0 2 0 9 8 1 47 2 1 5 42 4 2 10 2 4 10 6 382. High run—42. Innings—27.

Lord won the other game by defeating Julian Rice of the Amateur Billiard Club, the Class D champion in 53 innings, 300 to 275. Rice displayed

some brilliant billiards at times; but lacked the consistency which is necessary to win in Class A. Lord seemed to be taking things easy and the score hardly indicates the difference between the two players. Lord had a high run of 22, while Rice turned in one of 26. The match by innings:

Julian Rice—0 15 1 0 4 9 5 12 0 18 0 12 4 7 1 11 0 19 12 4 2 17 1 5 0 0 2 0 1 1 5 3 21 0 2 2 2 4 2 7 1 8 3 1 3 6 4 3 0 26 2—275. High run—26. Innings—52.

CALIFORNIA FIVE DIVIDES SERIES

Wins and Loses Basketball Game to State College of Washington at Pullman, Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington.—State College of Washington lost Tuesday and won Wednesday in basketball played here with the University of California, each game being spectacular and fast from goal to goal, and with each team taking desperate chances. Early in the Tuesday game the Washington States took the lead, but later were battered down by the superior team strength of the Californians.

In Wednesday's game the Washington team came back with unexpected snap and speed and outplayed the California team from start to finish, but lost many goals through the inability of the guards to make close shots. California excelled in basket shooting, but was blocked away much of the time. The summary:

FIRST GAME

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|--------------------------|----|----|------|
| Washington State College | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| University of California | 1 | 1 | .500 |

SECOND GAME

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|--------------------------|----|----|------|
| Washington State College | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| University of California | 1 | 1 | .500 |

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PENNSYLVANIA

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL STANDING

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|----------------------------|----|----|-------|
| University of Pennsylvania | 6 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Yale University | 3 | 0 | .750 |
| Cornell University | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Princeton University | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Dartmouth College | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Columbia University | 1 | 5 | .166 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—University of Pennsylvania added another victory to its Intercollegiate Basketball League record Wednesday night, when it defeated Columbia University here by a score of 32 to 10. It was the sixth straight victory in the league race, and the fifteenth straight for the season.

G. E. Sweeney '20 and W. C. Graves '21, of the Pennsylvania team, were the stars of the game, the former making 16 points and the latter 8. Sweeney raised his total for the season up to 86 points, only 2 points behind Capt. DeForest Van Slyck '20, of the Yale team, who is leading the league. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA

| |
|---|
| Rosenast, Huntzinger, H. F., Farrell, Sweeney, H. F., Stewart, J. C., Watson, Peck, Zuehl, J. C., Horwitz, Weinstein, McDaniel, H. F., Horwitz, Weinstein |
|---|

COLUMBIA

| |
|---|
| Rosenast, Huntzinger, H. F., Farrell, Sweeney, H. F., Stewart, J. C., Watson, Peck, Zuehl, J. C., Horwitz, Weinstein, McDaniel, H. F., Horwitz, Weinstein |
|---|

Score—University of Pennsylvania 32, Columbia University 10. Goals from foul—Sweeney 5, Graves 4, Rosenast 2, McDaniel 2 for Pennsylvania; Farrell, Stutz for Columbia. Goals from foul—Sweeney 4 for Pennsylvania; Stewart 4, Farrell 3 for Columbia. Referee—Joseph Deering. Umpire—E. J. Thorpe. Time—Two 20m. periods.

TO DISCUSS FOOTBALL RULES

NEW YORK, New York.—The first annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee to be held in several years has been called for this city March 12. Important proposals in reference to radical changes in the playing rules are to be discussed, but the chances of a majority vote in favor of these proposed alterations cannot be forecast. The propositions include a rule to have the goal kick following a touchdown made from scrimmage formation; narrowing the width of the goal; numbering of players, and several other revisions which would change the present form of play.

FOOTBALL LEADERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The leaders of both divisions of the football league were engaged in association games today and both won. West Bromwich Albion against Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspurs at Bristol, 2 goals to 1 in each case.

HOLLAND ENTERS TEAM

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Holland has entered a challenge for the Davis International lawn tennis cup, now held by Australasia. It was announced today by the Lawn Tennis Association.

GOLF TOURNEYS ON LATER DATES

Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association Also Announces Change in System of Play for the Open

NEW YORK, New York.—Golfers throughout the United States are much interested in the dates which have been named for the national open, amateur and women's championship tournaments of 1920 as well as the changes which have been made in the open competition. Announcements were made Wednesday night by the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association following its deliberations of Tuesday.

It was expected that the executive committee would name the committee of golfers which was invited to go to Scotland this summer and confer with the British authorities regarding the standardizing of rules; but no such announcement was made. This does not signify that no committee will be sent, however, as W. D. Vanderpool, secretary of the association, announced that the matter would be taken up at a later meeting. The question of selecting the committee was considered at last Tuesday's meeting, but it was thought best first to find out what golfers could spare from four to six weeks during June and July in order to make such a trip, and the committee will not be named until these facts have been ascertained.

Owing to the fact that international competition promises to be very active during the coming summer, dates for the big United States championship tournaments have been set much later than usual. In past years the open tournament has come in June with the amateur following soon after and the women's coming in September. This year several of the leading professional golfers of this country plan to invade England next summer and try for the British open championship. Were the United States open held as usual, they would not be able to compete. Then, too, it is expected that a number of the leading British professional golfers will compete in the United States open, including H. H. Vardon and Edward Ray, who competed at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1913, when Francis Ouimet, the young United States amateur, won the title from them in a play-off. George Duncan, who has also visited the United States before, and Abe Mitchell, generally regarded as the best professional player in England today.

In order to keep the custom of having the amateur follow the open and the women's follow the amateur, it was also necessary to move these tournaments back. According to the present schedule the open tournament will be held on the links of the Inverness Club at Toledo, Ohio, August 10, 11, 12, and 13; the amateur on the links of the Englewood Country Club, Roslyn, Long Island, September 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; and the women's on the links of the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio, October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

The executive committee also announced two important changes in the open tournament play. Competition will be held four days this year instead of three as has been the custom in past years. The entire field will play an 18-hole qualifying round on each of the two days preceding the championship. Those making the best 64 scores and ties on the first day will then start on a 72-hole circuit for the title. Qualifying scores will not count but simply to qualify contestants for championship proper.

The other important change relates to the prizes. With the exception of the first money-prize, which remains at \$500, there has been an increase right down the line and the prizes for the professionals are as follows: first, \$500; second, \$300; third, \$200; fourth, \$150; fifth, \$100; sixth, \$90; seventh, \$80; eighth, \$75; ninth, \$70; tenth, \$65; eleventh, \$60; twelfth, \$55. In addition to these money prizes, the winner will receive a gold medal and have custody of the championship trophy for one year. This new list of prizes is expected to attract more professionals than in past years.

OTTAWA BEATS THE CANADIENS EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canadiens dropped out of the running in the National Hockey League series when they were defeated Wednesday night by the Ottawa team by a score of 6 to 3. For the victors, Boucher, Darragh, Denny, and Cleghorn starred. For the vanquished Cameron, Pitre, and Corbeau were the best. The summary:

OTTAWA

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|---|
| Denny, W., Darragh, W., Cleghorn, W., Boucher, P., Cameron, B., Pitre, E., Vezina, E. |
|---|

CANADIENS

| |
|--|
| Arbour, W., Lalonde, P., Cleghorn, W., Boucher, P., Cameron, B., Pitre, E., Vezina, E. |
|--|

Score—Ottawa 6, Canadiens 3. Goals—Darragh 2, Cleghorn, Boucher, Nighbor, Gerard for Ottawa; Lalonde, Pitre, Cleghorn for Canadiens. Substitutes—Merrill and McKill for Ottawa; Berlinguette, Couture and Coughlin for Canadiens. Referee—Lon Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BRAZIL WILL SEND ATHLETES TO GAMES

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (Wednesday).—The Brazilian Sports Confederation and the Olympic Committee have resolved to send a delegation of 60 athletes to the Olympic Games at

Antwerp this summer. They have opened a credit of \$90,000, holding that the sports will be of great benefit to Brazil.

The government will contribute to the fund and transport the athletes on one of the nation's steamers. The Brazilian team will participate in water-polo and football, in both of which sports Brazilians are the champions of South America, swimming, rowing, tennis, hockey, boxing, wrestling, cycling, and gymnastics.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE HOCKEY GAME CLOSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BECKENHAM, England (Wednesday).—This year's hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge universities, which was won by the former, 3 goals to 1, was one of the most interesting that these two universities have taken part in. Mansergh, inside right for Cambridge, was the first to score, and he put his team ahead within the first 10 minutes of play. It was not long, however, before McDougall, center for Oxford, who was playing a dashing game, equalized for his side.

Although the play fluctuated with exciting rapidity, the second half went in favor of Oxford. In one of Oxford's raids, O'Shea, inside right, scored, putting the Dark Blue ahead. Oxford played a long-passing game, which was featured by the long hitting of Bridge, the Irish international back. Twenty minutes after resumption, O'Shea again scored and gave Oxford a substantial lead which the Dark Blue kept to the end. The summary:

OXFORD

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|--|
| Hubbard, O., O'Shea, J., McDougall, C., Morris, O'Shea, J., G. F. Smith, Scott, O., Wash, Clayton, J., Corfield, Price, J., Casells, Kitchingman, J., Burton, Phillips, G. |
|--|

CAMBRIDGE

| |
|--|
| Hubbard, O., O'Shea, J., McDougall, C., Morris, O'Shea, J., G. F. Smith, Scott, O., Wash, Clayton, J., Corfield, Price, J., Casells, Kitchingman, J., Burton, Phillips, G. |
|--|

Score—Oxford University 3, Cambridge University 1. Goals—O'Shea 2, McDougall for Oxford; Mansergh for Cambridge. Umpires—A. D. Stocks and P. F. Wright. Time—Two 35m. periods.

WALES AND SCOTLAND DRAW AT CARDIFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Thursday).—Wales and Scotland drew one goal each in the association football game here today. This is the first time the countries' teams have met this season. Meredith made his fifth appearance in the Welsh team, but he was well watched and could do little. The game was disappointingly poor, the defense on each side subduing the opposing attack. Nevertheless the game opened with a score, Evans putting Wales ahead in four minutes from the kick-off.

After this the Scottish team pressed almost continuously, the Welsh tackling alone preventing a score. Half-time arrived with no further score. The second half was less tame, and the Scots pressed immediately, shots being aimed at the Welsh goal from all angles. Morton and Reid were very prominent.

The summary: Wales: Evans, outside left; Richards, inside left; Davies, center; Ivor Jones, inside right; Meredith, outside right; Jennings, left half; J. T. Jones, center half; Matthias, right half; Russell, left back; Millership, right back; Peers, goal. Scotland: Reid, outside right; Crosbie, inside right; Wilson, center; Cairns, inside left; Morton, outside left; Gordon, right half; Gringam, center half; McMullan, left half; McNair, right back; Thomson, left back; Campbell, goal.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL CUP TIE RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday).—Replayed ties of the Scottish cup resulted yesterday as follows: Morton 3, Raith Rovers 0; Albion Rovers 4, St. Bernard's 0.

ST. PATRICKS AGAIN ARE EASY WINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—St. Patricks defeated the Quebec team here Wednesday night by a score of 8 to 2 in a National Hockey League game that was very one-sided after the first period. The winners played well, and showed more team work than their opponents, who played like a lot of schoolboys.

Noble played the best game for the visitors, and was ably backed up by Progers and Wilson, while the Quebec players were all off, and were not dangerous at any stage of the last two periods. Quebec was without the services of Carey, their right wing player, and his absence was felt to a great extent, although on their showing, even if he had been present, the result would not have been much different. The summary:

QUEBEC

| |
|--|
| Noble, Wilson, Progers, Denny, W., McCarthy, McLean, Ritchie, Wilson, Denny, Progers, C. Malone, McDonald, McLean, Progers, Roach, W., McDonald, Ritchie, Heffernan, C., D. Mummy, Randall, P., Carpenter, Mitchell, G., G. Brophy |
|--|

TORONTO

| |
|--|
| Noble, Wilson, Progers, Denny, W., McCarthy, McLean, Ritchie, Wilson, Denny, Progers, C. Malone, McDonald, McLean, Progers, Roach, W., McDonald, Ritchie, Heffernan, C., D. Mummy, Randall, P., Carpenter, Mitchell, G., G. Brophy |
|--|

Score—Quebec 2, Toronto 8. Goals—Noble 2, Denny 2, Wilson, Roach for Quebec; McCarthy, Malone for Quebec. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ENGLAND MEETS WALES MARCH 6

Former Is Picked to Win All of Its International Hockey Matches This Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The majority of the international hockey games in the British Isles take place during March and the first in that month is the meeting of England and Wales on a Welsh ground, on March 6. Though the standard of hockey throughout the British Isles is not, perhaps, quite so high as it was in the season of 1913-14, it looks as if this season's international teams will consist practically of veteran players. Some of these may not have got back to their best form yet, but they had had experience in the big encounters, and will train on in their club matches, while it is only a question of time before new players of outstanding merit will assert themselves.

With regard to the English talent, S. H. Shoveller, the international center forward, is still playing a remarkably fine game. Another of the veterans still playing is H. Scott-Freeman, whose son plays for one of the leading southern clubs. A. D. Stocks is one of the most versatile of players. It is probable that he will be chosen as inside left, though he is an equally good half, and has played back in some of his club games. C. J. Corbett, Derbyshire, is another of the old brigs who is in the running. He played a superb game at center forward for the Midlands against the East, and on his present form his claims can hardly be ignored. He will probably be chosen

to play inside right in preference to S. H. Saville, Herts, for the latter, though playing very well, is not quite up to his former Cambridge University form. C. J. Corbett scored three goals for the Midlands against the East. He is an extremely hard shot and very accurate. A. F. Leighton, Herts, is another player, who is probably the finest outside left England has ever turned out. His nearest rival is J. M. A. Kendall, South. It is a moot point as to which of this pair should be chosen, though Leighton will most likely be preferred, as his present form is so brilliant and effective.

The outstanding halfback of today is undoubtedly E. B. Crockett of Warwickshire. He is a fine tackler, a hard man for the forward to beat, and is not only good in defensive work, but his passing to his forwards is a treat to watch. Other halves who are playing good games are D. O. Light, South, C. T. A. Wilkinson, South, and E. Hartley. The English halfback line may be chosen from these.

Of the backs, J. H. Bennett, South, is particularly resourceful, and with C. S. Atkin, East, should make a strong defensive line in front of the goal keeper, though G. D. Birch, Warwickshire, is running them close, and will have to be considered. The choice of goal keeper apparently lies between H. E. Haslam, East, and G. V. Spooner, North. The chosen team from these players ought to prove equal to beating the other countries, for Wales is very weak this year, and Scotland and Ireland not up to the English standard, so that England should win all three internationals. South Wales is much richer in talent than the northern part of the principality, and in the trial match simply played with the North, and defeated them by 5 goals to 0. Wales has a dangerous forward in A. H. Gibb, Swansea, who is a capital shot at goal.

STANFORD MAKES IT TWO STRAIGHT

Palo Alto University Defeats the University of Oregon in Pacific Coast Conference Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon.—The Leland Stanford Junior University basketball team took the second of a two-game series from the University of Oregon Wednesday evening. The Oregon men held Stanford to a score of 29 to 15 and played a much better game throughout than that of Tuesday, even though one man was used who had not been in a game this season and another who has been subbed but once before. Stanford led throughout by a safe margin, but was not able to pile up the score of the evening before.

Oregon used almost a complete new lineup with Edwin Durno '21, who has always played forward, at guard, and F. B. Jacobberger '21, guard, at center. The Stanford men showed better teamwork and played a much faster game than the Lemon-Yellow, their shooting being particularly accurate. The fouling so noticeable in the previous game was largely absent. The summary:

STANFORD

| |
|---|
| Pelouse, Davies, J., Durno, Righter, J., Steers, Chapman, Richmond, Mills, Hood, C. C. Jacobberger, Butt, J. G. |
|---|

OREGON

| |
|---|
| Righter, J., Steers, Chapman, Richmond, Mills, Hood, C. C. Jacobberger, Butt, J. G. |
|---|

Score—Leland Stanford Junior University 29, University of Oregon 15. Goals from floor—Righter 8, Butt 2, Mills 2, Davies for Stanford; McCready 2, Durno, Jacobberger, Lind for Oregon. Goals from foul—Pelouse 3 for Stanford; Durno 4 for Oregon. Referee—T. W. Galloway. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Our Annual Sale Ends Tomorrow

Sale ends tomorrow—that's all. But to men who realize that conditions indicate prices will be at least 30% higher next winter it's enough.

Kuppenheimer and Brill

Suits Overcoats Ulsters

\$95, \$100, \$115, \$125 and \$135 Overcoats and Suits \$87.50 on Sale at 49th and 42nd Street Stores Only, at....

\$75, \$80, \$85 and \$90 Overcoats and Suits, at seven stores \$67.50

\$65, \$67.50 and \$70 Overcoats and Suits, at seven stores \$57.50

\$55, \$57.50 and \$60 Overcoats and Suits, at seven stores \$47.50

\$45, \$47.50 and \$50 Overcoats and Suits, at seven stores \$37.50

\$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00 and \$40.00 Suits, sizes 32-36, at all stores except 49th and 42d Streets, at..... \$21.50

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

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THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway 44 East 14th St. Broadway, at 49th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 47 Cortlandt Street 125th St., at 3d Ave. 2 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAILROAD BONDS
MOVING UPWARD

Rise of These Securities Attributed to the Passage of Railroad Bill by Congress—Better Credit Outlook for the Roads

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Now that the compromise railroad bill has passed both houses of Congress the railroad security market has shown some tendency to advance. The bonds and shares of the carriers have had little else to do but to discount approaching adversity in one form or another for years. This has been done so well that two weeks ago the average level of these securities was probably lower than ever before in their history. Once the President signs the bill the transportation systems may be assured of a groundwork upon which to base their future development.

The chief trouble prior to the taking over of the roads by the government was the constantly decreasing credit of the properties. This condition forced the bonds of the relatively poorer earning roads to a low level. With the final enactment of the bill their credit will be vastly improved. They have accordingly enjoyed a substantial appreciation marketwise.

The following table shows the advance of some of the more speculative bonds:

| | 1920 | 1920 | Cur. Adv. |
|---------------------------|------|------|-----------|
| C. M. & St. P. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| C. R. I. & P. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Ill. Cent. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Mo. Pac. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| N. H. & N. E. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| N. Y. & N. H. & H. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Pan. Am. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Penn. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| R. I. & A. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Seaboard A. L. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| St. L. & S. F. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| St. L. & S. W. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| South Ry. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |

Although the low-priced, high-yielding issues have had the largest advances, the rally has not been confined to these bonds, but has been shared in by all classes of railroad obligations, including those of the highest grade.

For purposes of comparison the table below shows the rise in four of the highest grade bonds:

| | 1920 | 1920 | Cur. Adv. |
|---------------------------|------|------|-----------|
| Atch. Top & S. F. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Louisville & N. E. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Norfolk & W. 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Union Pacific 4 1/2% | 120 | 120 | 120 |

CHICAGO BY-PRODUCT
COKE OFFERING

NEW YORK, New York—A syndicate composed of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and Halcyon & Co. are offering an issue of \$13,000,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent serial gold bonds of the Chicago By-Product Coke Company. These bonds are direct obligations of the company, all of the capital stock of which is controlled by the Koppers Company, of Pittsburgh. The bonds are dated February 2, 1920, and will mature in amounts of \$667,000 annually from February 1, 1924 to 1937, inclusive, and the remaining \$82,000 on February 1, 1938. They are being offered at 99 and interest, and will yield from 7.10 per cent to 7.25 per cent. Interest is payable on February 1 and August 1, without deduction of any Illinois or federal taxes except any federal income tax in excess of 2 per cent. The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh will act as trustee.

The bonds are secured by a first closed mortgage on the real estate and plants and by the pledge of certain marketable securities having a value, based on present prices, in excess of \$12,000,000. Punctual payment of both principal and interest is jointly and severally guaranteed by indorsement on each bond, by the Koppers Company and the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, February 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albuquerque, N. M.—A. Singer of Grunfeld Bros.; 82 Lincoln Street.
Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Duddy of Chicago Catalogue House; 700 Madison.
Dallas, Texas—H. Aronoff; Essex.
Dubuque, Ia.—Fred Brown; United States.
Gainesville, Ga.—W. R. McConnell; United States.
Greenville, S. C.—A. Goldstein; United States.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Good-Brothers; Touraine.
New Haven, Conn.—R. V. Strange of Butler & Tyler; Essex.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—S. A. Lefkowitz; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Co.; Touraine.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks of William Marvin Co.; Touraine.
Scranton, Pa.—M. D. Brandwine of Scranton Shoe & Leather Co.; United States.
Springfield, Mo.—O. V. Eley; United States.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—H. M. Husk of Dunn McCarthy Co.; Essex.
Lyons, France—M. Betarosh of Salmons Brothers; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file in the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 146 Essex Street, Boston.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.29 1/2, an advance of 1/4 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/4 d. lower at 32 1/2 d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am. Can. | 40 | 41 1/4 | 40 | 40 1/4 |
| Am. Car. & Fdry. | 128 | 127 1/2 | 125 | 125 1/2 |
| Am. Inter. C. | 89 | 90 | 88 | 88 1/2 |
| Am. Loco. | 87 | 90 | 87 | 90 |
| Am. Smelter. | 59 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Am. Sugar. | 124 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 125 1/2 |
| Am. T. & T. | 87 | 87 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 |
| Am. Wool. | 116 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Anaconda. | 54 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya. | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| A. G. & W. I. | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 |
| Bald Loco. | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| B. & O. Ohio. | 34 | 35 | 33 1/2 | 34 |
| Beth Steel B. | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Can. Pac. | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Cent. Leather. | 77 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Chandler. | 117 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Chic. M. & St. P. | 37 | 38 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| C. M. & St. P. pd. | 55 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Chic. R. I. & Pac. | 33 | 34 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Chic. & N. W. | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Corn. Products. | 77 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Crucible Steel. | 191 1/2 | 192 1/2 | 191 1/2 | 192 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane. | 39 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane pd. | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| End. Johnson. | 11 | 11 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Gen. Electric. | 157 | 158 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 157 1/2 |
| Gen. Motors. | 234 | 244 | 232 1/2 | 241 |
| Goodrich. | 65 | 67 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 67 |
| Ins. Paper. | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Int. Paper. | 11 | 11 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Kennecott. | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Marine. | 29 | 30 1/2 | 29 | 30 1/2 |
| Marine pd. | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Midvale. | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Mo. Pacific. | 27 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| N. Y. Central. | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Int. Paper. | 11 | 11 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Pan. Am. Pet. B. | 73 | 74 | 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Pan. Am. Pet. pd. | 77 | 78 1/2 | 77 | 78 1/2 |
| Penn. | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Pierced Arrow. | 50 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Reading. | 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Rep. I. & Steel. | 88 | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Royal Dutch N. Y. | 98 | 99 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Sinclair. | 37 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| St. Hubert. | 93 | 94 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| St. Louis. | 171 | 172 1/2 | 171 1/2 | 172 1/2 |
| Texas & Pacific. | 33 | 34 1/2 | 33 | 34 1/2 |
| Trans. Oil. | 21 | 21 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Un. Pac. S. E. | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel. | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| U. S. Rubber. | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| U. S. Realty. | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Utah Copper. | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Westinghouse. | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Willis-Overland. | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Worthington Pump. | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Total sales 1,002,100 shares. | | | | |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|
| Lib. 3 1/2% | 94 1/2 | 94 3/4 | 94 | 94 1/2 |
| Lib. 4% | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 | 96 1/2 |
| Lib. 4 1/2% | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Lib. 5% | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 | 100 1/2 |
| Lib. 5 1/2% | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 | 102 | 102 1/2 |
| Lib. 6% | 104 1/2 | 104 3/4 | 104 | 104 1/2 |
| Lib. 6 1/2% | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 | 106 | 106 1/2 |
| Lib. 7% | 108 1/2 | 108 3/4 | 108 | 108 1/2 |
| Lib. 7 1/2% | 110 1/2 | 110 3/4 | 110 | 110 1/2 |
| Lib. 8% | 112 1/2 | 112 3/4 | 112 | 112 1/2 |
| Lib. 8 1/2% | 114 1/2 | 114 3/4 | 114 | 114 1/2 |
| Lib. 9% | 116 1/2 | 116 3/4 | 116 | 116 1/2 |
| Lib. 9 1/2% | 118 1/2 | 118 3/4 | 118 | 118 1/2 |
| Lib. 10% | 120 1/2 | 120 3/4 | 120 | 120 1/2 |
| Lib. 10 1/2% | 122 1/2 | 122 3/4 | 122 | 122 1/2 |
| Lib. 11% | 124 1/2 | 124 3/4 | 124 | 124 1/2 |
| Lib. 11 1/2% | 126 1/2 | 126 3/4 | 126 | 126 1/2 |
| Lib. 12% | 128 1/2 | 128 3/4 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| Lib. 12 1/2% | 130 1/2 | 130 3/4 | 130 | 130 1/2 |
| Lib. 13% | 132 1/2 | 132 3/4 | 132 | 132 1/2 |
| Lib. 13 1/2% | 134 1/2 | 134 3/4 | 134 | 134 1/2 |
| Lib. 14% | 136 1/2 | 136 3/4 | 136 | 136 1/2 |
| Lib. 14 1/2% | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 | 138 1/2 |
| Lib. 15% | 140 1/2 | 140 3/4 | 140 | 140 1/2 |
| Lib. 15 1/2% | 142 1/2 | 142 3/4 | 142 | 142 1/2 |
| Lib. 16% | 144 1/2 | 144 3/4 | 144 | 144 1/2 |
| Lib. 16 1/2% | 146 1/2 | 146 3/4 | 146 | 146 1/2 |
| Lib. 17% | 148 1/2 | 148 3/4 | 148 | 148 1/2 |
| Lib. 17 1/2% | 150 1/2 | 150 3/4 | 150 | 150 1/2 |
| Lib. 18% | 152 1/2 | 152 3/4 | 152 | 152 1/2 |
| Lib. 18 1/2% | 154 1/2 | 154 3/4 | 154 | 154 1/2 |
| Lib. 19% | 156 1/2 | 156 3/4 | 156 | 156 1/2 |
| Lib. 19 1/2% | 158 1/2 | 158 3/4 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| Lib. 20% | 160 1/2 | 160 3/4 | 160 | 160 1/2 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| Anglo French 5% | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 | 96 1/2 |
| City of Bordeaux 6% | 90 1/2 | 90 3/4 | 90 | 90 1/2 |
| City of Paris 5% | 90 1/2 | 90 3/4 | 90 | 90 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1921 | 94 1/2 | 94 3/4 | 94 | 94 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1922 | 93 1/2 | 93 3/4 | 93 | 93 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1923 | 92 1/2 | 92 3/4 | 92 | 92 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1924 | 91 1/2 | 91 3/4 | 91 | 91 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1925 | 90 1/2 | 90 3/4 | 90 | 90 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1926 | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 | 89 | 89 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1927 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 | 88 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1928 | 87 1/2 | 87 3/4 | 87 | 87 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1929 | 86 1/2 | 86 3/4 | 86 | 86 1/2 |
| Un. King 5 1/2% 1930 | 85 1/2 | 85 3/4 | 85 | 85 1/2 |

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

| | Adv. | Dec. |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Am. Tel. & C. | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Am. Bosch. | 109 | 109 |
| Am. Wool. | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| Am. Zinc. | 164 1/2 | 164 1/2 |
| Arizona. | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Booth Fish. | 106 | 106 |
| Boston Elev. | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Boston & Me. | 26 | 26 |
| Butte Sup. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Cal. & Arizona. | 61 | 61 |
| Cal. & Hecla. | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Copper Range. | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Davis-Daly. | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| East Butte. | 17 | 17 |
| Eastern Mass. | 20 | 20 |
| Fairbanks. | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Granby. | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Gorton-Pearl. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Gray & Davis. | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Greene-Can. | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| I. Creek. | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Ind. Royale. | 21 | 21 |
| Lake Copper. | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Mass. Elec. pd. | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Mass. Gas. | 72 | 72 |
| May-Old Colony. | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Miami. | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Mohawk. | 62 | 62 |
| Mullins Body. | 40 | 40 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| North Butte. | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Old Dominion. | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Osceola. | 47 | 47 |
| Parish & Bing. | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Pont. Creek. | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Punta Alegre. | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| Root & Van Der. | 46 | 46 |
| Stewart. | 42 | 42 |
| Swift & Co. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| United Fruit. | 180 | 180 |
| United Shoe. | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting. | 65 | 65 |

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

| | Bid | Asked |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Actina Excess. | 38 | 38 1/2 |
| Allied Packers. | 28 | 28 1/2 |
| Amer. Safety Razor. | 10 | 10 1/4 |
| Carib Synd. | 28 | 28 |
| Chalmers Motors. | 3 | 6 |
| Chic. & N. W. Cfs. | 39 | 39 1/2 |
| DeBeers. | 29 | 40 1/2 |
| General Asphalt. | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| General Motors (new). | 24 | 24 1/2 |
| Gilliland Oil. | 37 | 40 |
| Houston Oil. | 80 | 100 |
| Invisible Oil. | 29 | 32 |
| Merritt. | 17 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Orpheum. | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Peetles. | 40 | 45 |
| Retard Candy. | 15 | 15 |
| Salt Creek. | 49 | 50 |
| S. Kelly. | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Sinms Petrol. | 35 | 35 1/2 |
| Summit Boat. | 13 1/2 | 14 |
| White Oil. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6 1/2% @ 6%. Sterling 60-day bills 3.33, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.32, demand 3.36 1/2, cables 3.37 1/2. France demand 14.30, cables 14.28. Belgium francs demand 13.74, cables 13.72. Guilders demand 36 11-16, cables 36 12-16. Lire demand 18.42, cables 18.40. Marks demand 1.02, cables 1.03. Government bonds weak, railroad bonds heavy. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, six months 8 1/2%. Call money steady, high 10, low 9, ruling rate 10, closing bid 9, offered at 10, last loan 10, bank acceptances 5 1/2%.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

INDIAN CURRENCY
AND EXCHANGE

Import of Gold to Continue Under License—Sovereign to Remain at Present Ratio of

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Importance of the Silhouette

One wonders sometimes if people realize sufficiently what an important part the silhouette plays in the matter of clothing and how essential it is that it should be based on a sense of proportion, balance, and graceful line. For the silhouette deals with form and outline exclusively, two things which are fundamental in all construction, whether it be of a house, a piece of furniture or a dress. The good workman, whether he be an artist making a picture, or a tailor making a coat, will think things out in masses first, keeping the interesting detail as a secondary matter; and the defects in work that is poor in construction can often be accounted for by the fact that the workman has allowed himself to be hampered by the thought of detail before having dealt with the essentials.

It would be helpful when choosing clothes to acquire the habit of considering them from the point of view of silhouette, for a dress which is not successful as a silhouette will not be successful at all, color and decoration being inadequate to make up for lack of symmetry. The best clothes are always those of the most perfect construction, and are often almost unadorned, while the inferior variety will be plastered with buttons and pockets and braid in the attempt to hide poor design; in fact, much trimming has come to be looked upon as the mark of a second-rate article, for no other reason than that it is used to cover up defects that originate from insufficient attention having been given to the silhouette. We always find that the clothes we like best and feel happiest in—or in other words, are most unconscious of—are those of really good construction, while the dress that "does not suit us" will more often than not be unsatisfactory because of some fault in the silhouette, either the waistline may not be in the right place or the proportions wrong.

The silhouettes of today are many and varied, whereas in the past fashion seems to have decreed that we must all be of one silhouette at the same time, or not be deemed of the elect. Today she offers us crinolines, flounces, panniers, and classical draperies all at once, which certainly seems to be a saner state of affairs and gives us all a greater opportunity of being able to cater satisfactorily for our differing shapes and sizes. No longer need the slim ones feel dismayed at the thought of having to look like a tube in a hobble skirt, or those of ampler proportions be faced with the baffling problem of "how to look slim though flounced!"

All the same, we cannot just say, "Oh, give me a flounced skirt because I'm slim, and I shall be all right." If we want to be successful in flounces we must see that the waistline is right, that the flounces are of a fullness in proportion to the length of the skirt, and that if they are graduated in depth, that the graduations are in the right place.

All this may sound rather complicated and difficult, but as a matter of fact to many people this sort of thing comes quite naturally. These people are said to have "good taste," which really means that they have a sense of balance, and proportion, and above all of utility. If one feels that one is not much good in this way it will be best to find a tailor who has a good sense of silhouette (he will probably call it "cut"), and put oneself in his hands. If he is an artist he will know just what is needed for square or sloping shoulders, a long or short waist, and all the shortcomings of the human figure.

Two dresses seen recently gave examples of the divergent characteristics of the mode. One was of jade green tulle over a petticoat of tarnished silver lace; it was held out by a wired ruche which was quite flat back and front but standing out on the hips. The other dress, of broad velvet, presented a complete contrast in silhouette to its companion.

Practical Care of Shoes

Almost every woman believes her shoes should suit her costume, and certainly the comfortable, low-heeled walking shoe she affects on the street would look grotesque on the ballroom floor. There must be a sufficient number of shoes in the closet, but there is such a thing as making them last as long as possible. In the first place, keep them away from heat, which takes the resiliency from leather. It is a mistake to place a wet shoe close to the fire or radiator. They should be allowed to dry slowly, and one of the simplest ways to do this is to stuff them tightly with crumpled newspaper, leaving them lying on their sides until dry. The paper not only absorbs moisture, but helps to retain the shape and prevent shrinking. Farmers recognize this by pouring grain, usually heated a trifle, into their boots when they come in from the soaked fields.

It is a good practice to waterproof the soles of house and street shoes by allowing them to stand overnight in a saucer of oil. Some persons varnish the soles periodically. Polishing a new pair before they are worn keeps them in condition longer, but use a paste rather than a liquid application for regular use. The latter, though convenient for emergency use, or for the heels, sometimes causes the leather to crack, lacking the softening qualities of an oil paste. Two parts olive oil to one part milk is a good, home-made dressing for any leather article, whether shoes, belts, bags, or gloves. A reliable brand of furniture polish makes an excellent dressing for tan shoes.

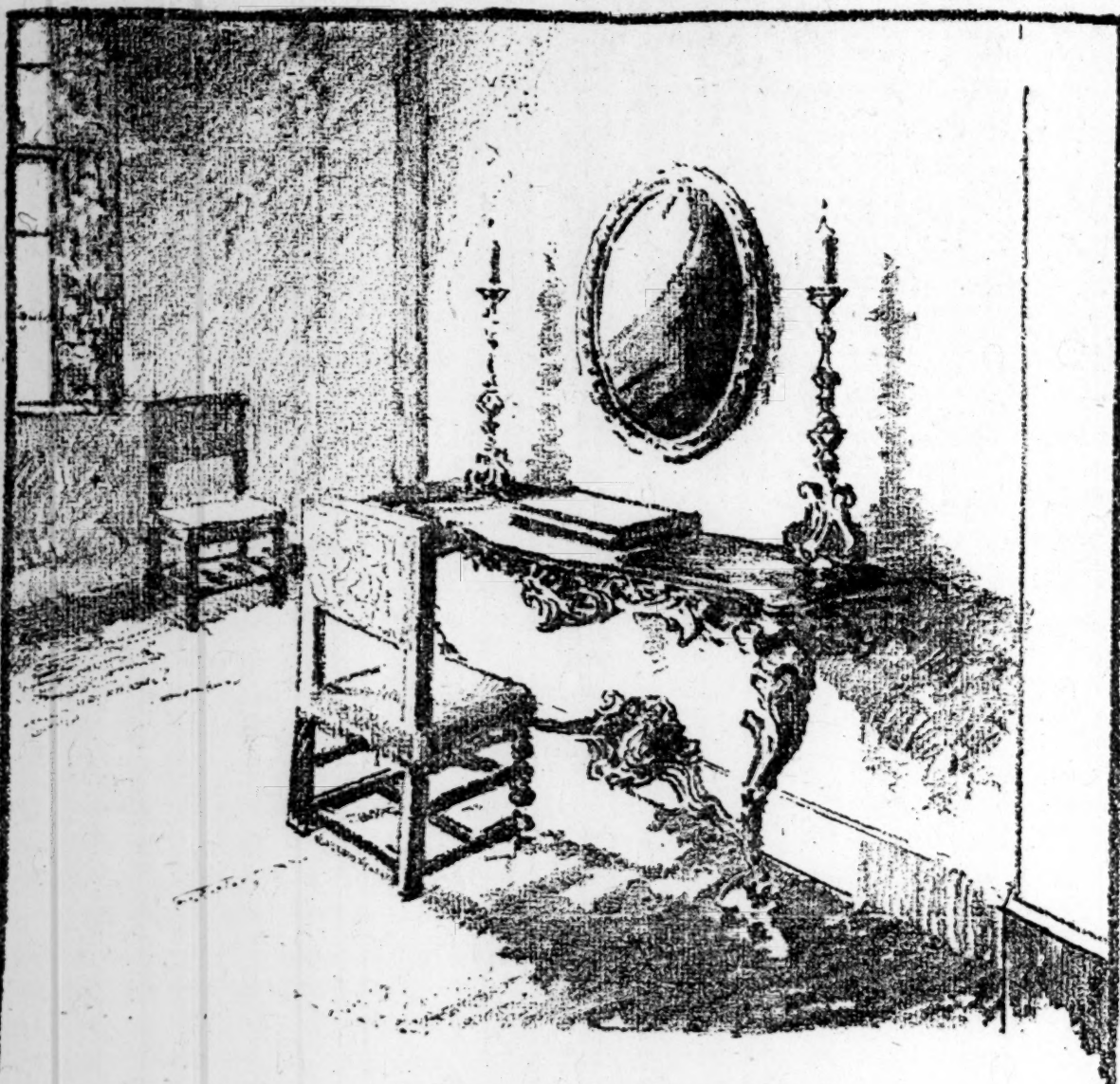
For suede, an emery board is sometimes used or a stiff brush. Fine white kid slippers or light-colored

suede is readily cleaned by a coating of alcohol and starch paste (or gasoline and starch—out of doors!). Brush off when dry. In lieu of the regular cleaner, white shoes may be satisfactorily cleaned by scrubbing with warm water and white soap, then sprinkled with common starch and left to dry. Sapolio, too, is a good substitute, and a little ammonia with it will remove tar stains.

sessions of the first lucky guest, and a slip of lace veiled the severity of the marble top. Beneath the wide window, the companion table basked in the sunshine, doing duty as washstand, the lace-covered slab accommodating a set of cut-glass ware, through which the light played and sparkled in a most engaging manner. Across the corner between dressing-table and window, an odd bit of carved cornice,

Individual House Dresses

There is more and more a tendency for house dresses of individual design, because women realize that morning dresses can be pretty as well as practical. And to get away from the factory wholesale look that many ready-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Remodeled Italian Chamber

"Why on earth did our ancestors buy such atrocities," gasped Barbara as she gazed at two richly carved and gilt console tables between the windows at either end of the long "Queen Anne" drawing-room of the old home, now empty and awaiting the advent of the decorators. A critical pause while she and her sister surveyed the scene, and one could almost hear a sigh escape from the once proud and fashionable occupants of the window recesses, as the scornful glances of these modern maidens rested upon them. "After all," murmured the sister, "their carving is quite good, and the gold most beautifully mellow; it almost seems a pity to sell them with the rest of the rubbish."

A puzzled and reconsidering look gathered upon the usually calm face of Barbara, and the poor tables retained a meekly beseeching gaze back to her, as if begging not to be expelled from their age-long dwellingplace. "Why, of course, I know what we will do," she cried in sudden triumph, "we'll make that west bedroom, looking toward the sea an Italian room, and these tables shall form its pivotal points, as the government officials would say." In a flash the two were racing eagerly upstairs to the modest little western room down a side corridor. Further consideration, and a little more measurement, and then came the verdict—"Absolutely charming."

A week or two passed. Barbara and her aide-de-camp searched every nook and corner of a preeminently English house for such stray relics of Italy as they could muster, purring like contented cats over their little hoard. Then followed the commandeering of a dull-blue carpet from a room soon to be honored with a new one, while from behind locked doors came an aroma of paint and turpentine, and muffled laughter was heard, as the two conspirators worked for hours, inaccessible to the inquisitive, while the professional painters were busy upon the walls and woodwork of the sunset chamber. The climax came one day when the door was thrown open and father and the rest of the household were allowed to journey to Italy, and there she was undoubtedly, smiling at them in the hot sunshine of a July afternoon. Walls and paint work of a discreetly subdued, though not dark, blue greeted them, the outlines of door, skirting, and chimney-piece being accentuated by two-inch wide gold molding, gleaming against this soft background. Next they caught sight of hangings and bedspread of string-colored linen, with broad stripes of a kindred blue, athwart which were wreaths of pale yellow lemons, and dark spiky foliage, looking as if just plucked from some southern slope. And then the console tables—there they were, just beaming at their new distinction. One, fixed in the place of honor against the main wall, with a fine carved gold mirror over it, formed the dressing-table, and mightily dignified it looked, poor dear, after its recent narrow escape from total banishment, for two high Italian candlesticks had been found to keep it company, and a splendid embroidered brocade box reposed between them, ready to receive the stray pos-

A new use for an old console table

from some forgotten window, discovered by the searchers in a lumber room, and now gilded, formed the top of a corner hanging wardrobe, with a curtain of the lemon-wreathed linen to complete it.

Opposite, in a deep recess beside the fireplace, stood an exceedingly handsome cupboard, whose history is quite well worth inquiring into. Originally the schoolroom receptacle for books and slates and such like, it found its way into the west bedroom, a humble affair, in plain wood, and came out resplendent after a few merry hours' work upon it. The whole had first been painted a deeper and even duller blue than the walls, over an undercoat of mustard color, so that the blue was uneven, showing glints of the first shade, through in places.

A roughly carved spray of flowers, rescued from the lumber room at the same time as the cornice, was next fixed in the center of the door, and then decorated with much-dusted gold, as were all the beveled edges and beadings of the cupboard—result, an exceedingly beautiful, and we must own, "lavish" looking piece of furniture, fit company indeed for our friends the console tables. A glance toward the end of the room discovered a bed, with solid panel ends, adorned after the same manner, bits of the cornice having, in this case, been adapted so as to form carved motifs, and, needless to say, this bed was not bought for the occasion, but was a very shabby white-wood one, when it first found its way behind the locked door. A little table, and narrow bookcase beside the bed, brought these home-made furnishings to an end, while the "finishing touches" consisted of a good-sized majolica plaque in the center of the recess wall, above the bed, a piece of framed embroidery over the mantlepiece, an old purple velvet-covered miniature chest, set upon the top of the cupboard, and a hearth rug, of the carpet, edged with broad gold furniture braid, with majestic tassels of the same, spreading out from each corner. Two very splendid real "antique" Italian chairs, which had always looked exceedingly out of place in a study furnished with Chippendale, completed the room, which, though severely bereft of superfluous encumbrances, and delightfully bare, is a veritable triumph.

For Southern Suns

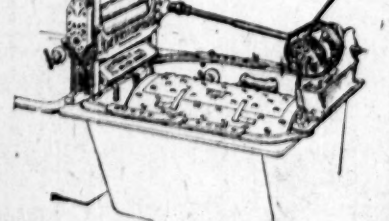
She who plans to spend some of the wintry months where winter is but a memory, as well as the woman who does her shopping for accessories for next summer's costumes well in advance, will be delighted with a new sunshade which has made its bow recently.

In design it is delightful. Round in shape, it is shirred to the spokes so that quite a little ridge marks this joining, and is also shirred at the outer edge. This edge is finished with knife plaiting about two inches wide, and at the ferrule end of the parasol and also about the handle is a frill of the same silk.

In dark colors this parasol is very pretty, but in the lighter shades—rose pink, deep peach color, sky blue—it is sure to add greatly to even the most charming of airy costumes.

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for they are actually big enough to hold a duster, keys or a purse.

The vest effect good with many frocks is likewise used in the morning "one-piece." White, of course, always gives a certain refined daintiness, and if the dress is cleverly designed, the vest can be removed separately, and a fresh clean one put in without requiring the whole dress to be laundered. White piqué, poplin, or pink-tucked lawn makes simple but nice-looking vests. Tiny pearl buttons, either white or colored, in a group of two or three, are frequently used to trim with. Crossbarred muslin, is a suggestion for vests and collars and cuffs with the crossbarred gingham which is a new popular fabric for these dresses. Blue and green are colors much favored. With voiles, which are used for the very daintiest of morning frocks, a white net edge with lace is used for the vest, yoke, collar, or guimpe that trims it. Or, gaudy, too, of plain color is used to trim voile of plaid or figured design. Think how pretty crisp pink organdie collars and cuffs would look on rosebud voile. The charm of voile is its grace in draping, its sheer quality, and the practical tubbing ability of the variety known as Normandy voile.

Sometimes a three-color effect is used on the most up-to-date house dress. For example, one cheery "one-piece" of yellow, blue, and white plaid had a wide collar, cuffs, and vestee of bright blue organdie embroidered with big white circles.

A narrow patent leather belt is just as smart for the morning dress as the sports rig of scarf or sweater.

Soft gray is another both practical and feminine tint to wear for morning in the home. A bit of hand embroidery, which especially gives the individual touch to the house dress, will relieve it. Pink flowers with green leaves in a very simple one-stitch design edging the top of the vest and the collar and cuffs, are a suggestion. Little red dots embroidered in two or three showy places and accompanied by a red patent leather belt would likewise be effective. So, too, would be yellow and blue butterflies, or violets on white collars. Other simple stitches for embroidering the house frock include featherstitching, cross-stitch, outline stitch, French knots, buttonhole and blanket stitch. A very attractive hand trimming consists of black buttonhole stitch set with stitches half an inch apart, with a large French knot in color, set in each little block.

And the final finish for the best morning frock is a softly draped girle of chambrase or taffeta. A simple black one can be hooked on half a dozen frocks, morning or afternoon, as required, and Alice blue, rose, or green will certainly add a great deal of chic to just a plaid gingham or simple voile.

A Raffia Pillow

Both interesting and distinctive in appearance is a raffia pillow, which anyone accustomed to crocheting can easily make. This pillow is oblong, measuring 36 inches in diameter and about 27 inches long. The ends were flat circles, corresponding in design and coloring with the pillow.

Rather a fine raffia was used, and rather a coarse needle. With two strands of raffia 15 inches of plain tan raffia was crocheted in single-stitch pattern; then the colorings used in a Roman striped scarf were used—all rods, blues, yellows—and crocheted in stripes about an inch wide, a stripe of tan being left between each colored stripe. This makes a very effective pillow for use in a porch swing, or in the sun parlor in colder seasons.

Fondeau Cheese

Grate 4 ounces of Cheshire cheese, add to it 1 ounce of butter, 4 eggs, both yolks and whites, a small cupful of bread crumbs, and a cupful of cream, and bake it in a dish.

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The Artistic Treatment of Windows

Nearly every woman appreciates the importance of her windows, although a notable exception is the woman who never thought much about how her windows looked until, during the war, she was asked to hang in them various cards, such as those advising saving in food or those welcoming the soldiers, home from overseas. Fortunately, she was but one, while there are many homekeepers who knew how important it is to select for their windows hangings which shall fulfill their function as window curtains and at the same time bear a definite relation to the rest of the room in which they hang.

One of the first points to consider in choosing hangings is their relationship to the windows at which they hang. For instance, they may be chosen for a window which is very sunny; in this case, their material and color will not be the same as if they were intended for a window in a rather dark room. For the very sunny room it is usually advisable to purchase curtains which will exclude some of the light; perhaps they do this merely by their color, not by their fabric. Thus even a thin curtain, if it be of blue, red or violet (these colors being more akin to black than are the other colors of the spectrum), will absorb the light, instead of reflecting it, and so fulfill the purpose of effectively curtaining too light a room.

This same result may be obtained, of course, by selecting a fabric which will keep out some of the light. But, just as the color of hangings must be considered in relation to the color scheme of the rest of the room, so must the fabric's texture be related to that of the other furnishings. One would not select velvet hangings for a room where much cretonne was used in slip covers or pillows, for example.

A second purpose which window hangings must fulfill is that of decoration. Frequently, if the background of the room is plain—that is, if the wall paper is plain and there are not many pictures hung against it—the curtains may claim their part in the room's decorative scheme, and so be strong in color or interesting and effective in pattern. Cretonnes, printed linens, damasks, or similar fabrics are wise selections if the windows are to be allowed to attract attention.

If the window hangings must be kept unobtrusive, unfigured fabrics must be used, or possibly a cretonne or other material which has a small, unnoticeable design may serve. Plain silk is good for this purpose; the windows of one living room were attractively hung with gold-colored outer curtains of plain silk, having something of the weight of taffeta, and inner curtains, next the glass, of metallic gauze of the same shade.

The use of two sets of curtains is an interesting one. The inner pair should be of some fine material, such as gauze, net, plain lace, thin silk, or casement cloth, and the outer curtains may be of any material which combines well with the dominant idea of the furnishings of the room. If the effect is to be one of luxury, the richer fabrics should of course be used; if simplicity and comfort are the notice-

able features of the room, cretonnes, linens, or similar fabrics are best.

These outer curtains add to the room's decorative effect, regulate the amount of light, and at night can be drawn and so exclude the outer world and insure privacy. They should hang straight down at the sides of the windows, from rods small enough to be inconspicuous. The inner curtains may have small rods both at top and bottom. If the house in which they are to be used fronts on the street and so makes it necessary for the curtains to screen the room from the public, fancy rods, or rods with fancy tips, should not be used; curtain rods were not meant for decoration, and the more obscurely they fulfill their function the better is the effect of the room. The outer curtains should fall to within a few inches of the floor; the inner ones should stop just clear of the window sill.

The subject of window, or curtain, cords should be considered in connection with the curtains themselves. For some time it has been the custom to use Japanese cords, ending in long tassels, for cords on window shades. These are frequently very effective in carrying out the color scheme of the room, or perhaps in providing a note of vivid contrast to it. Yet they have no place in the room if they clash with the general scheme of its furnishings. Another interesting curtain cord ends in a little carved medallion of colored wood, showing a circular perch in which sits a gayly painted bird. Such cords as these, effective though they are, are best used in the more informal rooms of the house, since theirs is rather a bizarre note at best.

A Very Nice Jam

To six pineapples, take six large cooking apples; peel and core, then put through the mincing machine; weigh, and to every pound of fruit take ¾ pound of sugar; put the sugar and one quart of water into a preserving pan, and bring to the boil; skim, and add the fruit. Boil for almost two hours, or until the jam is clear. Care should be taken, toward the end, that the jam does not burn. The juice of a lemon, added to the above, improves the flavor.

Nut Scrapple

A good main dish for a meal. The ingredients are: 2 cups of milk, ¾ cup of corn meal, ½ cup of ground peanuts, salt. Heat the milk, and when it is hot, sift in the corn meal. Cook the mush in a double boiler for 30 minutes. Add the peanuts, and turn the mixture into a greased pan. When it is cold turn it from the pan, cut it in slices ¼ inch thick, and brown them in a small amount of fat.

Nourishing Desserts—

By Mrs. Knox

A grown-up's as well as a child's dessert should be more than just something sweet to top off the meal—it should be a wholesome and nourishing dish which rounds out and perfects the luncheon or dinner.

For instance, a good nutritious dessert, which I have found to be a general favorite with grown-ups, can be made from dried apricots or other dried or canned fruits and ¼ of a package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Try it—it is a time-saver as it can be molded in the morning, put in the ice box—and is all ready to serve at luncheon or dinner time.

APRICOT DELIGHT

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cupful cold water
1 ½ cupfuls of scalded milk
½ cupful sugar
½ cupful syrup
1 cupful of dried apricots; peaches or fruit

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for five minutes and add the scalded milk. Soak the apricots or other dried fruit in cold water to cover, until soft, then add the syrup or sugar and cook until tender. Wash through a sieve and add to the gelatine mixture. When mixture is fairly wet, but not hard, whip until light and fold in the egg white beaten until stiff and pour into a wet mold. Chill. Serve with milk, cream or a custard sauce.

Not only because of its purity and quality is Knox Gelatine a favorite, but also because of its economy. For it gives four times as far as ready-prepared packages, serving many more people. For instance, it will serve twenty-six with four delicious desserts or salads for four different meals—twenty-four individual servings in all. Ordinary brands serve only six people, and do for only one meal. That is why experts call Knox the "4 to 1" gelatine—it goes four times as far as ready-prepared brands.

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CANADA'S INTEREST IN
DEMOUNTABLE RAFTSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Several months ago, after British Columbia lumbermen had secured an order from the British Government for 70,000,000 feet of lumber, the proposition was advanced by John Arbuthnot, a Victoria lumberman, to ship most of this order by a series of demountable rafts, a cut of which was published at the time in The Christian Science Monitor. The proposal aroused much interest, not only in eastern Canada and the United States, but in Great Britain as well. It did not materialize, owing to the refusal of the larger lumber companies to take part in the enterprise, chiefly on the ground of risk. By one means and another, ships were secured in the meantime to carry over 50,000,000 feet of the big British order to England.

Now the demountable raft idea has been taken up again. F. L. Buckley, of this city, managing director of the Masset Lumber Company, returned recently from England, with an order for 10,000,000 feet of lumber for British buyers. While in England, he engaged two engineers from Stockholm, Sweden, who had considerable experience in lumber cargoes, to come to British Columbia and construct a raft sufficiently large to fill the big order on one voyage. These engineers have just arrived in Vancouver to undertake the construction of the raft, which it is expected will take several months to complete.

QUEBEC MINISTERS'
SALARIES INCREASEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec will in future draw an annual salary of \$12,000, while the members of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly will receive an indemnity of \$2000 for each session that they attend. The measure providing for the new scale was passed by the Legislature after a brief discussion. The Hon. Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer, in introducing the resolutions, said that every one would agree that the indemnity of \$7000 paid to the Prime Minister in the past had been entirely inadequate. Everybody knew that the services of Sir Lomer Gouin as Prime Minister had been fully and entirely devoted to the interests of the Province for the last 15 years, the people of Quebec having had the advantage of his great wisdom, his talents, and his great administrative abilities at all times.

As to the increased allowance to members, the Minister pointed out that the indemnity of \$1500 was fixed 10 or 12 years ago. Since that time the duties of the members had become much more onerous, and they had to spend much more time in the interests of their constituencies. This was particularly true of a rural constituency, where the member had not only to spend eight or ten weeks in Quebec during the session, where expenses were much higher than formerly, but he had to make trip after trip during the year between sessions on behalf of his constituents.

DEARTH OF TEACHERS
IN QUEBEC PROVINCESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec—Dr. G. W. Parmelee, of Quebec City, secretary of the Protestant section of the Department of Public Instruction, in a recent address here gave an illuminating survey of the educational situation in the Province of Quebec. "The most serious problem of the Province," said Dr. Parmelee, "is that of the proper supply of qualified teachers. The changed economic conditions have in the last few years practically doubled the cost of living, and while many people have been able to adjust their profits and their charges to keep pace with this increased cost, the teachers have not been able to do so. The consequence is that not only has there been a great decrease in the number of teachers in training, but so many qualified teachers have resigned for more lucrative occupations that the situation has become serious."

"It is universally admitted that while higher standards of education are now demanded, there is a real and immediate danger of a lowering of standards and perhaps a temporary breaking up of educational systems for the lack of qualified teachers. At the same time it is recognized everywhere that provision should be made for a longer training of teachers, so that they may be competent to undertake the work demanded by the State and public opinion."

ANGLO-AMERICAN
UNITY ESSENTIALSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"The best League of Nations is friendship between English-speaking peoples, for without that we cannot preserve the world and conserve its welfare," said John A. Stewart, head of the Sulgrave Institute at New York, when addressing the Empire Club of this city. "Friendship between Great Britain and the United States is the most important thing in the world today, and if the English-speaking peoples don't stand together the time will come when a great calamity will overtake us separately. The whole trend today is toward solidarity on the part of eastern Europe and Asia, against a disintegrated western Europe, Britain, and America."

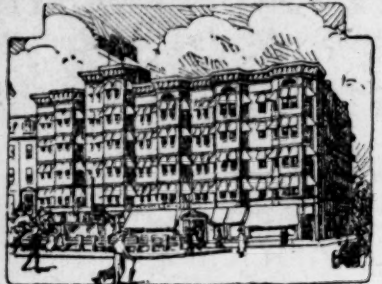
"We hear a great deal in political circles about the red peril," he went on, "but so far as America is concerned we can cope with that. Our greatest trouble is the yellow peril."

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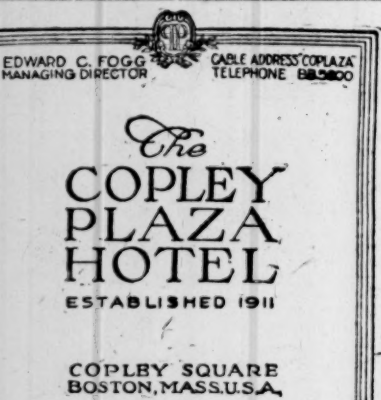
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and the pacifist who is absolutely antithetical to everything for which our race stands. Their big effort is to drive a wedge between us and frustrate our efforts. They want to keep us apart, they want to divide us by jealousies and suspicions. And America, because of its cosmopolitan citizenship, lends itself, unfortunately, peculiarly well to propaganda of this kind.

Regarding Edmond de Valera, the speaker said "he is a mere symptom, but the great forces behind him, influences more subtle than himself, are using him and all the de Valeras in the world to accomplish their purposes. If these subtle influences are successful in driving their wedge they can control the world." He asserted also, in this connection, that organizations controlling newspapers and newspaper men "are coloring our news to misrepresent truths so that the entrance of the wedge may be made easier." Speaking of the League of Nations, Mr. Stewart said he believed that "four-fifths of the people of the United States are in favor of a League of Nations."

CANADIAN EDUCATORS
DISCUSS IMMIGRATIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The National Council of Character Education, which was in session for several days in Ottawa, has concluded its labors, and results of the most beneficial character to the country at large are looked for as a result of the gathering of educationists from all parts of the Dominion. The question of the status of teachers was discussed when a resolution was passed to the effect that "the executive committee study the various plans of district school organization in rural areas and report to the council at its next meeting on the way in which such organization affects the status of the teacher and affects the schools."

On the subject of alien immigration Dr. J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatchewan, who is regarded as an expert on the subject, said that he thought a survey of the matter should be made by each of the provincial authorities before any action should be taken by their council. In speaking of the motion, Bishop Richards of Fredericton remarked that in Canada they could trace the Winnipeg trouble and other unrest to aliens. They should have a survey of the problem at once.

TELEGRAPHERS' WAGE REVISION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—It is announced by local officials of the Commercial Telegraphers Union that committees representing telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Northwest, and the government will meet in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in March to revise and standardize wage agreements. Formerly each committee has acted independently of the others, but concerted action has been decided upon for 1920.

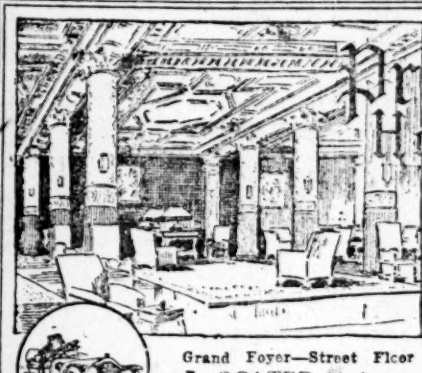
NEW YORK

"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Hotel Majestic
COPELAND TOWNSEND
Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK

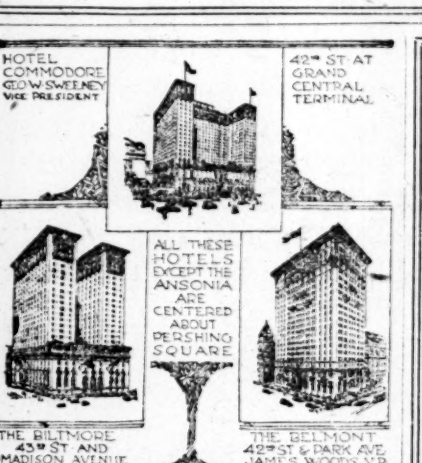
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near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

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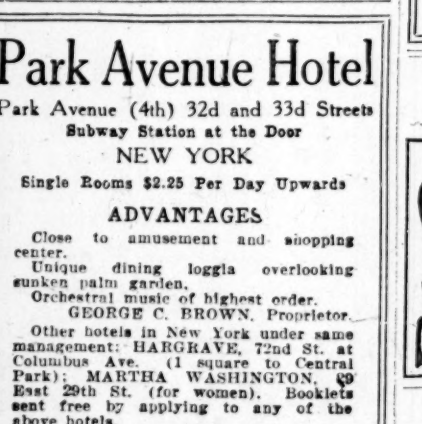
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LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.
1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.
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The Famous Hotel for Women (Just Off Fifth Avenue)
From our 500 spacious rooms you may select one at \$1.75 per day and up; \$1.25 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 75 cents.
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Orchestral music of highest order.
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European plan. Every room an outside room. \$2.00 up. On Empire Tours, Road guide free.
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Single Room, bath nearby... \$2.00
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Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath... \$3.50
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte.
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One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.25 and upward

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"A perfectly charming" English Inn in the Land of the Sky. Real Southern hospitality, excellent service, concentrated comfort—in an atmosphere of refinement and taste. Open all the year.
Write for booklet. Make reservation.In America—in English Inn
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The St. Charles
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Located within one block of the White House, and principal government administration buildings. Within walking distance of the leading department stores and places of amusement. One of the most homelike hotels in the city. Rates always reasonable. J. L. POWLES, Manager.Daway Hotel
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American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
350 Rooms with Bath \$3 to \$5
Five Minutes from Everything
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Cable Address "Windsor," Montreal.CINCINNATI'S
HOTEL GIBSON
500 Rooms
500 Baths
Rates from \$2.00 per day
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New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.
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Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 75c (Sundays). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50). Further particulars at any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.HOTEL LAND
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AUSTRALIA NEEDS UNITY OF ACTION

Constructive Victory Required,
Governor Says, or Triumph
Over Enemy Will Be Undone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australian News Office.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—At a time when the leaders of the nation are appealing for more work and more production, wheat ships and steamers carrying perishable products are being held up by a go-slow policy, adopted because of dissatisfaction with rates of pay and conditions.

Wheat ships have been held up at the three leading ports. The dispute at Port Adelaide was settled by the men getting a little more money, but at Port Pirie and Wallaroo, where there are immense stocks of wheat waiting to be lifted, shipping is at a standstill. Boats are lying idle at the wharves, flour mills have ceased working and the streets are full of unemployed. The discontent is due to the fact that they will not accept the ruling wages. Conferences are proceeding with a view to finding a mutual basis of resumption. The go-slow practice is extending.

Employees Paid Off

The employees at the government produce depot at Port Adelaide, the chief shipping center of South Australia, resorted to it while a steamer was loading a large quantity of perishable produce. This boat was to have taken away 45,000 carcasses of mutton but only 18,000 were shipped. In the middle of the loading the men held a stop-work meeting to discuss the question of higher wages and asked the government to pay for the time lost. This was refused, and the ringleaders were dismissed. The trouble persisted and all the employees were paid off. They succeeded in pulling out the workers engaged in the butter factory and in other departments and the result is now that the produce depot is closed down and is likely to remain idle for many weeks. The state government is determined that the time occupied by the stop-work meeting shall not be paid for and the men assert that they will not return to work unless it be paid.

Although His Excellency the Governor is not supposed to enter the domain of politics in his speeches, it was plain what Col. Sir Henry Galway, D. S. O., was hinting at in an address to manufacturers on "Problems to Be Solved." He said what Australia wanted was a constructive victory over its own difficulties or "the purpose of our destructive triumph over the common enemy will be undone. There must be a great victory at home if we are to prove worthy as a people of the sacrifices made in the war. Time acceptance of inefficiency and slowness acquiescence in social evils will not lead to salvation, either moral or material."

Wrangling Must Stop

"What we want, more than anything else, and I think we all see it," said the Governor, "is teamwork, right from top to bottom. It appears to me that at present the will of the nation is out of joint. Men must realize that we must all pull together if we are to go in the one direction. The sense of individual responsibility must be impressed upon everybody. As a nation we have got to clear for action, we have got to play the man's part, cease our wrangling, and let our hearts, hands and brains relieve our necessities. But we must build soundly and firmly on the foundations laid by our fighting."

"The problems which face Australia," continued His Excellency, "will need the cooperation of all sections of the community. Unless we realize that we are members one of another, a common brotherhood, we are doomed. It will be a case of work or want. The greatest need at present is public economy, if bankruptcy is to be avoided. We must reduce our purchases and increase our sales. Capital and Labor must pull together and each ought to benefit in proportion to the output."

Finance Not Greatest Thing

"Finance is not the greatest thing. If Great Britain had not stood by her pledged word, the moral credit of the nation would be so low that the name of an Englishman would be a byword among the peoples of the world. Great Britain has nothing to regret in the way of credit and if the people are worthy of the sacrifices made in the war our financial credit will soon right itself."

"Arbitration must take the place of combat. Salvation can come only in a change of heart and in penitence. We must all sink or swim together. It is not a matter of balancing the injustices of one class against another. The great fact that faces us is that the country can pay its way only by increasing its production."

WOMEN'S COMRADE ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Women's Royal Air Force Old Comrades Association, inaugurated at a meeting held in November last, when Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D. B. E., D. S. C., L. C., was unanimously selected president, is steadily growing. A committee meeting was held recently, and the secretary's report contained some interesting statements as regards the progress of the association. Already 22 local branches have been formed and the initial steps have been taken for forming branches in 19 other centers. In addition to the formation of branches at home it is intended to start one in the colonies as a great many former officers and other ranks of the Women's Royal Air Force have emigrated.

It is hoped that conditions of employment, news of vacant posts, and information as to the cost of living in the colonies, will become available to members living in England who

may wish to emigrate—through the colonial branches. The subject of employment forms an important side of the work of the association. Although formed only recently, 56 members have already applied to the association for assistance in obtaining employment, and 44 applications from prospective employers have been received for former members of the Women's Royal Air Force. This is encouraging and other employers are asked to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for securing suitable women employees.

WALKING TOUR BY BRITISH MEDALIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—William C. Brown, M. M., of Darlington, Durham, and formerly of the Leicester Regiment, has completed a quarter of the 25,000 miles walking tour which he had started on May 8, 1919. Originally he commenced his tour on May 4, 1914, but on the outbreak of the war he gave up the trip and joined the Leicester Regiment. He gained the Military Medal on the Somme in July, 1916, and on September 25 of the same year he was incapacitated, a fact that led to his ultimate discharge from the army. Up to the present he has walked through practically every county in England, four counties in Ireland, and four counties in Scotland. He carries a small ledger and in this he obtains official entries from the chief constable or some other prominent personage in every town and village he visits.

In addition to his long tramps he calls at every branch of the Discharged and Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors Federation, and often makes speeches at cinemas. Several hundreds of pounds have been given to Mr. Brown toward his support by the public. In the winter time he usually walks 26 miles a day, but in the summer he claims to be able to cover 30 to 50. All the last days are taken into account in his record. He hopes to create a record by completing the 25,000 miles in three years. "I don't mind telling you frankly," he said, "to a press representative, 'that I am tired of it, but I intend to go on just for the sake of the persons who have been so good as to support me. I challenge anyone in England to prove that they have ever seen me take a ride during my tour. If they do they can have me arrested and charged with fraud.'"

ALFRED NOYES UPON LITERARY BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"We are confronted today by the extraordinary aspect of 10,000 literary rebels each chained to his own solitary height and each chanting the same perennial song of hate against everything that has been achieved by past generations," said Alfred Noyes, when lecturing at the Royal Institution on "Some Aspects of Modern Poetry." The worst of it was, he said, the world applauded them. The real rebel today was the man who stood by unpopular truth, but that man had a new name and was called "commonplace." The literary Bolshevism of the past 30 years was more responsible for the present peril of civilization than was realized. One could not treat all the laws as if they were scraps of paper without a terrible reckoning, and they were beginning to see it today.

It had led to an all-round lowering of standards, and some of the modern writers who took upon themselves to wipe out the best of ancient writers, could not write grammatical English. Their art and literature were increasingly Bolshevik, and if they looked at the columns of any newspaper they would see the unusual spectacle of the political editor desperately fighting that which the art and literary portions of the paper upheld. In the name of "reality" many writers were indulging in shabby forms of make-believe and were reducing all reality to ashes. Nevertheless, he believed that the best in poetry and literature would come into its own again despite the present fashion of mocking and belittling it.

BELGIUM MAY BUILD WORKERS' DWELLINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Certain Belgian and foreign newspapers have announced that the Belgian Government has decided to add to the budget of 1920 a sum of 100,000,000 francs, destined for the construction of cheap habitations. It was even announced that an agreement had been concluded on this subject between the Department of Finance and that of Public Works.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed the chief secretary of the Minister of Public Works as well as a high official of the Ministry of Finance on this question, and was told, on the one side, that the inclusion of this sum in the budget had not yet taken place, and, on the other hand that Mr. Anselme, the Minister of Public Works, had not yet decided upon his program for the construction of cheap workingmen's houses. It was, however, declared that this huge sum will be utilized as loans of variable importance in favor of public authorities—provincial governments, communal administrations, almshouses, and philanthropic works.

The sum that the Belgian Government would thus place at the disposal of the public authorities must not exceed 50 per cent of the total value of the houses to be constructed, while the houses must not cost more than 6000 francs.

The Minister of Public Works has entrusted Mr. Vandervoort, architect of Ghent, with the task of organizing a competition among the architects of the country with a view to securing designs for model houses.

JAPAN'S DESIGNS IN FOOCHOW AFFAIR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Commenting editorially upon Sino-Japanese relations, as a result of the Foochow incident and the Shantung question, the Peking edition of the "Yi Shih Pao" says: "We wonder why the Japanese have ventured to commit such outrages in Foochow and why they have killed and wounded so many of our citizens. Some say that Japan, who has been anxious to strengthen her grip on Fukien for some time, created this opportunity to send her warships to Makung under the pretense of protecting her nationals, but in reality to further her ambitious schemes in Fukien. While this may be correct, we think that Japan's designs are more far-reaching than this."

"We Chinese have for the past few months pushed the boycott of low-grade Japanese goods as a result of the Shantung problem. Now, however, that the American Senate has passed its Shantung reservations there is much talk of opening direct negotiations between Japan and China with regard to Shantung, a thing that the Chinese people will never hear of. So in our opinion the Tokyo Government, realizing this fact, deliberately created the Foochow incident in order to put through her schemes with regard to Shantung at a time when the Chinese people were devoting their thoughts and energies to events at Foochow. This is a question of the greatest importance to the Chinese people and government, and we must not let ourselves be deceived by the Japanese."

MANITOBA'S VALUABLE PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The report of Prof. R. C. Wallace, commissioner for northern Manitoba, shows that this territory, not so many years ago, included in the general term of barren lands applied to all that country to the north of Latitude 53, produced in the year 1919 commodities to the value of about \$3,500,000. Copper and gold ores, although the surface has hardly been scratched, brought \$694,633; timber was cut worth \$588,300; fish sold for \$163,000; furs, once the sole export, were valued at \$1,867,000; and the value of its agricultural products, \$144,800. This latter figure from a land which a few years ago was regarded as a place where nothing could grow, is significant of the development that is going on.

Classified Advertisements

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GREENWICH, CONN.—Substantial residence, five master's three servant's bedrooms, three baths, large verandas, hot water heat, four fireplaces. Garage, swimming bath, tennis court, grounds; station mile. Sound view, high elevation. Sale \$35,000. \$10,000 cash required.
ALBERT L. RICHARDSON.

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MUSICIAN wishes to share his modern apartment in Clarendon St., between Newton and Commonwealth Ave., with another gentleman. Ref. req. H. H. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOY WANTED, about 15 years old, to work in shipping room; good opportunity. Phone Fort Hill 500, Boston, and ask for MR. SMITH.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—An intelligent woman for general domestic work and laundry. Every appliance for simplifying labor in kitchen and laundry. Moderate wages and every consideration in home country where faithful service is appreciated. Would consider mother with daily wage of school age. MRS. B. F. BRIGGS, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

WANTED—Saleswoman for millinery shop; a woman of good address, who desires permanent position, 1200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Two competent maids for private family, one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress. Drawer B. Plainville, Ct.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT POSITION in the field of industrial management as industrial adviser, auditor or investigator. Correspondence invited from any who desire the services of an engineer trained in electrical engineering. S. T. 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY seeking home and few hours to sell daily will assist with duties or children, see Mrs. BOUCHER, Apt. 5-D, 600 W. 186 Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICE

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Metropolitan District Commission, Water and Sewerage Works. Proposals for supplies, some to be furnished at once and some as needed from time to time during the year ending March 1, 1921, will be received at 1 Ashburton Place, until Monday, March 8, at 12 o'clock noon; 12,000 lbs. cylinder oil, 48,000 lbs. engine oil, 2,000 lbs. No. 1 kerosene, 8,000 lbs. soap powder, 1,000 ft. hose, 120 pneumatic tires, 1,000 lbs. Manila rope, hardware, paints and brushes. The quantities are approximate only. Specifications may be obtained of the Purchasing Agent, 1 Ashburton Place. The Commission reserves the right to reject any proposal and to accept the proposal deemed best for the commonwealth. JAMES A. BAILEY, Commissioner."

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Telephone Cambridge 945
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EDUCATIONAL

REVIVAL OF ORAL ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"One hundred and fifty years ago the teaching of the vernacular was just making its entrance into the curriculum of American secondary schools and colleges," said Prof. R. L. Lyman of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, in tracing the historic background of the present reverting emphasis upon oral English in the public schools of the United States. Professor Lyman was responding to a question put by The Christian Science Monitor representative, and continued as follows:

"In Franklin Academy, Philadelphia, about 1750, instruction in English, for the first time in America, began to take on an importance somewhat approaching the stress laid upon Latin and Greek, and to a certain extent upon French. Of course the lower schools had taught reading and writing, and the colleges had occasional exercises in oratory and public speaking. But before the founding of the Philadelphia Institution nothing like a systematic attempt had been made to acquaint young people of secondary school age with the beauties of English literature. No effort had been made to give them careful training in writing and speaking their mother tongue. About 40 years later, 1790, President Samuel Johnson of Columbia or King's College before the Revolution, began an extensive and thorough course in English in his institution in New York. To Franklin's Academy and to Columbia must be given the credit for the earliest attempts to dignify English as a school subject and to place it on a par with the classic languages in the secondary schools and colleges of America.

Two Pioneers

"Both of the pioneer efforts thus named as well as the many academies and colleges which about 1800 began to follow the lead of Franklin and of Johnson, set up as their chief goal the teaching of skill in reading and in speaking. They felt the importance of the oral aspects of the vernacular; their introduction was definitely calculated to produce, in the words of Franklin, 'good writers and speakers of the mother tongue.' But this admirable purpose was soon almost lost from sight in a deluge of instruction in English grammar, the oncoming of which was foreshadowed by the advent about 1790 of Lindley Murray's and of Noah Webster's grammars.

"For the next 30 or 40 years vernacular grammar, studied as Latin grammar was studied in the classical curriculum, dominated the English curricula. Spelling had a craze as grammar subsided. About 1870 Swinnett's 'Language Lessons' signified the advent of composition, and in 1875 the colleges began to prescribe entrance examinations in written expression. It is said that from 1875 to 1900 the core of the English curriculum was written composition on the one hand and masterpieces of English literature on the other.

"Curious, then, has been the shifting of major emphasis in the field of language training. We may say that from 1750 to 1790 oral English dominated; from 1790 to 1835, grammar; from 1835 to 1870, spelling; from 1870 to 1900, written composition. In none of these periods did the dominating phase of vernacular training completely crowd out other phases, but it seems to have been the course of American academic history that one aspect of instruction in the mother tongue has very largely overshadowed the others.

English Rediscovered

"Close observers of the trend which vernacular instruction has taken since 1900 have remarked that our elementary schools, and high schools especially, and to a certain extent our colleges, are reverting more and more to the original emphasis of Franklin's Academy and Columbia College. Almost overnight the whole cult of English teachers seems to have waked up to the fact that the mother tongue is a spoken language; they realize that the average citizen, both in his private and his public life, employs spoken discourse a hundred times to once for discourse in writing. Schools and colleges are going back to the position Benjamin Franklin held in 1750, that clean pure speaking of the vernacular is an excellent thing in itself, and very often, to say the least, is a mark of professional and industrial equipment. Certain of our eastern colleges, supposed to be slowest in modifying their traditional procedure, go so far as to allow a candidate to present as part of his entrance credits, evidence of his fitness to carry with dignity a straightforward conversation.

"Still better indication of the increasing emphasis now given to oral work is the fact that every important elementary and secondary language textbook of the last decade has given approximately half of its composition assignments in oral exercises. Moreover, published courses of study, whether they be distributed by state departments of education, or by city school boards, all, without exception prescribe that from 25 to 75 per cent of the time shall be devoted to oral English. And the National Committee on the Reorganization of English in Secondary Schools, in a bulletin of the National Education Association, 1917, affirms that the chief purpose of teaching composition 'is to enable the pupil to speak and write correctly, convincingly, and interestingly.' This pronouncement of the national committee, made up as it is of several scores of the most prominent teachers of English in the country over, may be said to be the final word in the aims and purposes of vernacular instruction as the schools give it.

"Fortunately the renewed stress

upon oral work is not being confined to the English class rooms alone. Everywhere educators are realizing that language habits of any sort are generalized habits. That is, they are not habits which can be painstakingly established in English classes and carelessly violated in all other classes. Many an intelligent principal and superintendent is bringing pressure to bear upon all his classroom teachers, urging them to be scrupulously careful of their own speech, and to pay a proper amount of attention to the oral work of their pupils.

"Of course this does not mean attention to details like voice production. Such matters must be left for drill classes under trained instructors. But subject matter teachers are being asked to supervise the quality of thinking and of the oral expression of that thinking on the part of their pupils. Entire schools are being made over into laboratories for the cultivation of good habits in the vernacular. Here and there a courageous high school principal is refusing to employ subject matter teachers who are themselves grossly incompetent in the use of the mother tongue.

"English is the language of the United States. On the one hand, a commendable movement is on foot to compel every elementary school to conduct its work in no other language than the language of the nation; on the other hand, there is the complementary movement, of giving to every citizen who purports to be an educated man or woman, an easy, accurate, fluent oral command of the national language."

ADULT EDUCATION IN WALES

The Workers Educational Association By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Amongst all the various Welsh agencies now assisting in the liberal education of the non-university adult, it still remains true that the most substantial work is that carried on jointly by the University of Wales and the Workers Educational Association. The Workers Educational Association, as is well known, exists primarily to stimulate and organize the demand of the workers for higher education. At Aberystwyth and Cardiff, joint committees of the Workers Educational Association and the college have been created to staff and supervise the classes which have been called into being by the propagandist efforts of the Workers Educational Association; while at Bangor, where the Workers Educational Association is not yet strongly established, there is a joint committee of the college and the most important workers' organizations.

Courses Supplied on Request

In Wales, the Workers Educational Association has found that the most useful kind of propaganda is to offer to supply free of charge a continuous course of six lectures on any subject in which a group of 15 or 20 students is seriously interested. If anywhere in industrial or rural Wales, any such group makes a request for such a course, the Workers Educational Association uses every effort to find a suitable lecturer and pays the expenses of the course. The lecturer meets the students and discusses his subject in the ordinary way. But, if he finds the group favorable to his subject, he invites his students to consider the possibility of forming a one-year tutorial class in the following session.

When this stage is reached, the class comes under the jurisdiction of one of the joint committees. The one-year class which is formed after the preliminary course of lectures is itself more or less of an introductory character. The students undertake to attend a course of at least 20 hours' duration. The work is of a fairly substantial character, and is designed to give the students some acquaintance with the main outlines of the subject. But a subsidiary end is to induce the better students to take up the more detailed and serious study of a subject in a full-time university tutorial class.

Tutorial Classes

Members of a university tutorial class undertake to attend for 48 hours' instruction—24 hours' lectures and 24 hours' discussion—in each session of a continuous course extending over at least three sessions. They undertake also to do written work prescribed by the tutor, and, in general, assume such obligations in the matter of study as are proper to those who propose to gain a considerable degree of competence in some branch of knowledge.

Students, of course, choose the subject in which they are most interested. In the present session in South Wales alone, university tutorial classes are being held in economics, industrial history, political philosophy, French literature, Welsh literature, and modern history. One-year courses are being given in all those subjects, and in philosophy, music, and English literature. Between them the three colleges employ six full-time tutors, and a considerable number of part-time tutors—including regular members of the college staffs—who conduct both full tutorial classes and one-year classes.

The main source of income for these classes is, of course, the grants made by the board of education. But the colleges themselves contribute from their own resources. Indeed, Aberystwyth and Bangor have both accepted the enlightened policy of making themselves responsible for the whole amount of whatever deficit is incurred in the conduct of those classes. In spite of this activity, it must be

said that the situation is not wholly satisfactory in Wales. It is difficult to find an adequate supply of the right sort of teachers, men who know their subjects well enough not to dogmatize about them, and who can present them in a way that appeals to an audience matured by sometimes hard experience. There is the further complication of language, especially in rural Wales. And there is above all the problem of finance. Existing resources barely pay for the work which is at present being done; and no margin at all is left for expansion.

The multiplication of agencies does not tend to make the position any easier. But there is the promise of some alleviation in the establishment of the University Extension Board, as part of the machinery of the reconstituted University of Wales. The board consists of representatives of the university, of the councils, and of the joint committees of the different colleges. It contains also four co-opted members who will represent the other organizations at work in Wales. It is charged to survey the whole field of extra-mural education in Wales, and to coordinate the activities of all the organizations which are undertaking extension work of a university character. The board will receive each year from the new revenues of the university a grant of money which it will allocate among the different agencies.

It is reasonable to hope that this body will succeed in adjusting the undertakings of the different joint committees, of the Welsh Union for Adult Education and of the smaller agencies. The main problem then remaining will be the relation of the university extension work as a whole to that of the local education authorities. Unless some definition of the duties of the two authorities is arrived at, it is certain that sooner or later there will be a considerable waste of effort. Nowhere in Great Britain is there a greater demand for work of this kind, or a demand more worth while satisfying. It is greatly to be hoped that no dispersion of the scanty forces available in Wales for this work will be permitted, and that the authorities concerned will arrive at a satisfactory modus vivendi.

PLACE OF VOCATION GUIDANCE IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Mere job-getting," was the characterization made of the larger part of the so-called vocational guidance in the United States at the present time by Arthur F. Payne, of the department of trades and industry of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, at a round table discussion of the subject held by the Vocational Education Association of the middle west in connection with their convention in Chicago recently.

The term "vocational and educational guidance" should be substituted for "vocational guidance," declared Mr. Payne. This would emphasize the fact, he said, that such guidance should be educational as well as vocational, and lead to a higher function than that of mere placement.

"There are certain fundamental propositions that must be developed and agreed to before vocational guidance can come into the eminent place in our school systems, and in society to which its soundness is due," said Mr. Payne. "These propositions are that one of the functions of the counselor is to guide the pupil in the direction which will result in the greatest good to the individual and to society; that a definite stand shall be taken against the use in vocational and educational guidance of the so-called character analysis of the phenological and physiognomical type; that vocational and educational counsel shall be given only on the basis of thoroughgoing determination of the major characteristics and vocational aptitudes of the individual, and an accurate analysis of the job in terms of the physical, educational, and general intelligence requirements of that job; and that vocational placement involves vocational supervision, the upgrading of the individual on the job."

"The methods of making the determination of the vocational aptitudes of the individual," continued Mr. Payne, "should follow the methods used by the personnel division of the United States War Department during the war. A beginning was made in the case of a group of tests whereby it was possible to examine a large group of students with much better results and at less cost than the present inadequate method of personal interview."

"We advocate a continuous inventory of all school pupils who have reached the age of one year before the end of the compulsory attendance period, to discover those who will probably leave school on reaching the compulsory age limit. For this group of pupils a variety of pre-vocational or vocational courses should be offered during the last year of school. Throughout this year vocational guidance should have an important part: first in making an analysis of the individual; second, an analysis of the job; third, the fitting of the two together."

"The carrying out of such a program will mean another step in the reconstruction of our educational system into a more truly democratic system than we have at the present time, a system in which the children of parents without means will have an opportunity for a fitting, effective and efficient education such as is now offered to the children of rich parents."

Of the 500 schools in the United States that have systems of vocational guidance Mr. Payne said that the single exception to his statement that vocational guidance had been confined largely to job-getting, was to be found in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio.

GREEK SCHOOLS IN SMYRNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Recent news from Smyrna is to the effect that the Greek Government there has made public instruction compulsory. This is the first time in the long history of Asia Minor that compulsory education has been introduced.

Compulsory education could not be introduced in the Vilayet of Aidin had this Province never had educational institutions before its occupation by the Greeks. It would have been impossible to furnish teachers and school buildings enough to meet the suddenly created needs. But the Vilayet of Aidin, even under Turkish domination, has made remarkable educational progress.

Elysee Reclus, in his "New Universal Geography," published in Paris in 1884, wrote as follows:

"No people takes more care than the Greeks to insure a good future to their children through a good education. In each city of Anatolia, the schools are the great concern of the citizens. When a foreigner visits them, the Greeks are eager to show them the schools . . . and ask the visitors to test the children, to give their opinion on all questions relating to education, upon which the future of their race depends. One point on which all Greeks in Asia Minor are agreed is that the schools must, above all else, inculcate and develop in the children love for their country and an ambition to make it illustrious. All these children learn ancient Greek, and read the classics."

"Under the very eyes of the slothful Turk, they exalt their race in the hope of driving him out some day. In this way a peaceful political revolution takes place. The Greek communities find no sacrifice too painful for the endowment of their schools. Many a wealthy Greek devotes a very large portion of his wealth for building and equipping colleges."

Mr. M. F. Rougon, Consul-General of France, at Smyrna, in a report published by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1892, writes:

"The Greek institutions at Smyrna are managed by a specially elected commission, Ephoria. The funds come from voluntary gifts, from legacies, and from small school fees. The most important school for boys is the Evangelical School, founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and placed under British protection in order to evade Turkish interference. Instruction in this institution is, as in all Greek public schools, free. Only the sons of well-to-do families pay an annual fee, which is from 12 to 625 francs. This school awards diplomas which are equivalent to college degrees. The diploma of the Evangelical School of Smyrna admits graduates to the University of Athens. The number of students in this school is 1100 (today the number is nearly double), of whom 350 attend the college. Latin is compulsory in the first two years in college. Independently of the Evangelical School, there are seven primary Greek schools connected with seven of the Greek churches and supported by them. These seven schools have an attendance of 1000 to 1100 pupils. (Today this number is doubled.)

"There are private institutions which give instruction for a moderate fee. The total number of Greek schools for boys in Smyrna is 25. (In 1912, however, the number had risen to 50 schools for boys with an attendance of 12,110, and 266 teachers and professors.)

"The first among the schools for girls is the High School St. Photini, with an attendance of 670 girls who pay no fees. The funds for the maintenance of this school are raised through voluntary contributions. In addition to this principal school for girls, each church maintains a primary school for girls. Finally, a number of private schools give instruction to girls for a small fee. Special mention should be made of the Homerion, founded in 1881. This institution consists of two classes in domestic science, five classes of grammar school, four classes of college, and one class of normal school. French is taught from the first year, and English from the first year in college. The diploma of this girls' college is recognized by the University of Athens as equivalent to the diploma of the best college for girls in Greece. The instruction for girls in Greece is practically nonexistent. The total number of Greek schools for girls in Smyrna is 26, without counting 19 coeducational primary schools." (In 1912, there were in all 29 Greek schools for girls in Smyrna, with an attendance of 7805 girls and a personnel of 203 women teachers.)

Dr. Alfred Philippson, professor of geography at the University of Bonn, in his "Reisen und Forschungen in Kleinasien," Gotha, 1910-1915, writes:

"The entire region (Vilayet of Aidin) shows the signs of a new intelligence. The Greeks are not satisfied with the monopoly of commerce and industries. They are thirsting after intellectual life. Thus, we see them, lawyers, physicians, judges and professors in the larger cities of the Province as well as in the towns everywhere in Anatolia. And when the village is too small, or too Turkish, the Greek grocer, and the . . . Greek innkeeper establish themselves there and resume to themselves the intellectual life of the village. This privileged position is not accorded to the Greeks by the Turks. Many ill-vised travelers have stated. It is the national result of the intelligent activity of the Greek race."

"What do the Turks do? The nomadic populations scattered on the plains tend their flocks, herd wood, till the soil. Master Turk drinks or sleeps, and has his 'kef' (good time) in his garden or in his tranquil home. It is thus that he will always depend on the

Greeks. He has lived, he will always live on the Greeks and thanks to the Greeks."

According to the statistics of 1912, there are in Asia Minor, in a Greek population of 1,600,000, 2943 Greek schools, with 151,648 pupils, and 4098 Greek teachers. In those portions of Asia Minor claimed by Greece, or in the Vilayet of Aidin, and in a portion of the Vilayet of Broussa, there were, in 1912, 415 churches, 692 priests, 473 schools, 65,025 pupils, 1441 teachers. The cost for maintenance of all Greek schools and churches in Asia Minor amounted in 1912 to 3,900,000 francs. The Hellenism of Asia Minor, despite Turkish domination, had in 1912, 95 pupils for every 1000 Greek inhabitants there. Independent Greece had 117. The Greek communities in Asia Minor, besides paying heavy taxes which were exclusively used for the maintenance of Turkish schools, raised through voluntary contributions all the funds for the support of the Greek schools.

Now that in the Vilayet of Aidin the Greek Government has established compulsory education, we can hope that the Hellenism of Asia Minor will flourish and become the basis of a new and brilliant Greek civilization.

EDUCATION NOTES

On the Haworth Moors in Yorkshire is a little building which may now almost be said to be world famous. Thirty years ago Mr. Jonas Bradley went thither to take charge of the school children at Stansbury. Himself full of interest in natural history, he was eager to interest his village scholars in that study, and did work of the utmost value in making it generally recognized as a suitable subject for the curriculum of country schools. As his success became noised abroad, inquirers began to climb the steep hills that lie between Stansbury and Haworth Station. In the visitors' book are the names of experts and professors, many of them American. Moreover, this village schoolmaster received numerous invitations to address gatherings of educationists in London and elsewhere. As the result of correspondence with a host of distant friends, correspondence in which the boys and girls took part, the school museum and garden are filled with gifts from all parts of the world. Now that Mr. Bradley is retiring from his work, the good wishes of all nature-lovers will accompany him.

To modern teachers' the name of Richmal Mangnall is almost unknown. Yet a century ago "Mangnall's Questions" was a most popular school-book, at least with governesses anxious to instruct their charges without too much effort. Among the historical interrogations put to the unfortunate pupil, the following may serve as a specimen: "Name the improvements in the times of James I. Telescopes were invented; the satellites round the planet Saturn were first perceived; barometers created, of whom there are now about 600; mulberry trees first placed in England, and potatoes brought hither from Brazil." Miss Mangnall was educated, according to the Schoolmaster, at Mrs. Wilson's Academy for Ladies at Crofton Hall, near Wakefield. She remained there as a teacher, and eventually took the school into her own hands. From a pecuniary point of view the "Questions" were of little account compared with the academy, though they made her name so widely known. She was notably generous, and used to mark each feast day by some charitable act. On St. Thomas' Day, for instance, she gave omelets and a penny to all who chose to call, and at Christmas she presented Bibles to adults and Testaments to the young.

Mr. P. J. Hartog is a specialist in regard to the effects of examination. As academic registrar of the University of London his attention would naturally have been drawn to the subject, and he has contributed some valuable papers to its elucidation. Lately, as a member of the Calcutta University Commission, his range of observation has been widened, with the result that in a paper read before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Some Problems of Indian Education," he condemned the examination system in India without measure. He said that it was crushing individuality and individual judgment, and that it had a sterilizing effect on both teachers and taught. At present in India there was practically only one way to a career, and that lay through the university. Hence there resulted an excessive pressure on the high schools and colleges, as well as the multiplication of secondary schools run for private profit, the training being such as to warp the faculties. This was happening at a time when the commerce of India was developing, and when her industries might be expected to absorb, at an early date, a largely increased number of youths with a sound education. At this turning point in the history of India, the part that her universities would play could hardly be exaggerated.

It proved as interesting an event as it was novel to find the British Drama League invading the annual Conference of Education Associations during the recent meetings at University College, London. The main objects indicated by the various speakers were to enlarge the opportunity of children to see Shakespeare and other plays as part of their ordinary education, and to train the pupils themselves to produce and even to write plays, and to act them in their own schools. Sir Sidney Lee, in his opening address, reminded his hearers how in Shakespeare's age both universities and schools admitted the dramatic rendering of drama into the regular courses of instruction. He quoted very hap-

pily from Heywood's "Apology for Actors" as to the advantages which the junior scholars in particular derived from performing stage plays during their residence at the university. The passage runs as follows:

"It teacheth audacity to the bashful. It not only emboldens a scholar to speak, but instructs him to speak well and with judgement; to observe his commas, colons, and full points; his parenthesis, his breathing spaces, and distinctions; to keep a decorum in his countenance, neither to frown when he should smile, nor to make unseemly and disguised faces in the delivery of his words; not to stare with big eyes, draw awry his mouth, confound his voice in the hollow of his throat or tear his words hastily betwixt his teeth; neither to buffet his desk like a mad man, nor stand in his place like a livesless image, demurely plodding, and without any smooth and formal motion. It instructs him to fit his phrases to his action, and his action to his phrase, and his pronunciation to them both."

Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, has been chosen by the trustees of the American Academy in Rome to be professor in charge of the School in Classical Studies in Rome for 1920-21. He has been given leave of absence from the Johns Hopkins staff until September, 1921. Dr. Magoffin is to carry out a previous engagement, to teach classical history at Columbia University, New York City, this summer, taking up his new duties in Rome in September.

"Free Speech" is the subject of the annual triangular debate to be held on March 19 between Yale, Harvard and Princeton. On that date the Princeton affirmative team will meet the Harvard team chosen to support the negative in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Harvard affirmative team will debate at Yale with the team selected there to support the negative. The Yale team to support the affirmative will debate the Princeton negative team at Princeton, New Jersey. The wording of the resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That Congress should adopt all measures necessary to suppress propaganda for the purpose of ultimate overthrow of republican government."

Lincoln's Gettysburg address, in his handwriting, is to reside in the library of Harvard University. United States Senator Henry W. Keyes, Harvard '87, announced this in the United States Senate on Lincoln's Birthday after he had read the document. Lincoln wrote the manuscript out from his notes shortly after his return from Gettysburg. This was at the request of Edward Everett, who had expressed to Lincoln his admiration of the speech. The document is bound handsomely into one volume with a copy of Everett's address at Arlington, Virginia, in 1863, and a letter by Robert Lincoln '64, son of the President, attesting to the authenticity of the Gettysburg address manuscript. This letter was incorporated into the volume in 1885. The two addresses, in their bound form, were presented by Mr. Everett to Mrs. Hamilton Fish, in recognition of her services as president of a war relief organization during the Civil War, says the Harvard Crimson. The volume was put up at auction in aid of war relief funds and was purchased by Carlos Peirce, an uncle of Senator Keyes. The volume was inherited by Senator Keyes' mother, and is now in the possession of the Senator.

NEW YORK COURSES IN AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—So great is the demand for teachers trained for Americanization work that New York University is offering a special opportunity for those entering the spring term to qualify in June for the formal requirements of the state Board of Education, thus covering a year's work in half that time.

"New York State has been developing a carefully organized set of institutes for the training of teachers of aliens, comprised of 15 sessions of two hours each and directed by the state department of education," Prof. Henry P. Fairchild, of the Department of Education of New York University, told a representative of this paper. "The State is distributed into a number of units in the various cities, and institutes are held in these units. Although this work has been going on for about a year it has recently been expanded and is now being actively pushed ahead because of the large demand for teachers."

"In addition to the demand of the local school boards, many commercial and industrial institutions are asking for teachers qualified to prepare workers who have come to the United States from other countries in the fundamentals governing American institutions and all requisites of Americanization needed to get along in the United States. The course at the university is similar to that at any of the institutes adapted to meet the formal requirements of the state Board of Education. Upon its completion students receive a regent's certificate to teach."

"The state Department of Education will send five of its teachers to take charge of its own sessions, and the university provides one teacher from its department of education for the work in socialization of schools. The institute is of interest to teachers, social workers, and all whose work brings them in touch with aliens."

New York University also supervises a centrally located club house under its Bureau of Community Service and Research, for the purpose of giving juvenile aliens ample opportunity to become acquainted with American customs.

CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa.—Encouraging reports of progress in consolidating rural schools in the United States were made by 450 delegates from all parts of the country gathered here February 17-19 in a national conference held under the auspices of the federal Board of Education. The program was generally informal. The only set addresses were made by W. L. Harding, Governor of Iowa; J. C. Crabbe, president of the State Teachers College at Greeley, Colorado; L. L. Driver, director of rural education in Pennsylvania, and Prof. C. C. Sargent, director of rural education in the State Agricultural College of Greeley, Colorado.

A feature of the program was the roll call of states, at which the delegates made verbal reports upon the progress of rural education in their respective states. The reports all indicated that the consolidated rural school is rapidly coming to the front, and seems the surest and best way of solving the many educational problems facing residents of rural communities.

Many of these delegates reported that the progress of the consolidated schools in their state was so rapid that it was almost impossible for them to make any accurate estimates of the number that there will be at the close of the present school year, as new elections were being held every week, at which the citizens were voting anywhere from \$75,000 to \$200,000 for buildings in order that the children of the country schools throughout the United States might have something of the same advantage educationally as their city cousins. The country child, at the present progress being made in consolidated schools, will often have better advantages than some of the city children throughout the United States, it was declared.

Well Equipped

The buildings which are being erected in these consolidated districts generally run from the first to the twelfth grade, though there are a few in the country which go no further than the eighth. They are all well equipped, and often have a gymnasium, a domestic science department, and a manual training department, like the city high schools.

These buildings in many communities besides being used for educational purposes are the social centers of the community. In nearly all of these consolidated schools they have an orchestra or band of the school children and many adults, musically inclined, are members. Many communities are using the consolidated schoolhouses for church purposes. Religious services on Sunday are often largely attended. The arrangement of the school buildings permit of large Bible classes for men, women and children.

Many communities have erected modern homes for the superintendents and their families, together with dwellings suitable for the 12 to 16 teachers usually employed. They hire housekeepers to take care of these teachers. It has been found that teachers in such surroundings take an active interest in community affairs.

One big problem of school consolidation is transportation of pupils. With the increase of good roads this problem is being gradually solved by the use of auto buses, which are in many instances driven by teachers, for which they receive a small additional compensation. This system is proving satisfactory wherever it is in vogue. The pupils appreciate the consolidated school idea, and are usually satisfied to complete the 12-year course and then remain in the community.

Progress in Iowa

State Inspector Dick of Iowa reported that 340 consolidated schools had been established in Iowa, which means the closing of 2220 single room rural schools. These consolidated schools have an enrollment of 50,000, 10,000 of whom are in high school. The coming June 1575 pupils will be given diplomas for having completed a full 12-year course in the consolidated schools of Iowa. This State is rapidly taking the lead in the matter of consolidation.

The conference was held at the State Teachers College, which has a special rural school consolidation department, comprising a faculty of seven members who are devoting their time to caring for the interests of the rural schools in Iowa. They have three schools under their cooperation in the county, which are attracting visitors from all parts of Iowa and from other states.

While the conference was chiefly attended by delegate educators, many country school board members were present. Some of these were in the beginning opposed to the consolidated system, but after having seen it in actual operation, and how it has affected their own families, they have come to agree that it is the only system, not only because of its educational and social value, but because it raises the whole standard of the child and of the district where a consolidated school is located, by the superior surroundings and environment of the school.

One of the features of the conference was the superior display of the work in manual training and domestic arts and school gardens done by the pupils of the consolidated schools all over the United States and sent to the Cedar Falls conference that the educators might see what the different schools were doing.

As a diversion the county superintendents of Iowa put on a four-act farce, in which they featured many of the objections that come to the county superintendent's office against consolidation during a consolidation campaign.

THE HOME FORUM

The Literary Quality of Burke

Though it is not wrong to say of Burke that as an orator he was transcendent, yet in that immediate influence upon his hearers which is commonly supposed to be the mark of oratorical success, all evidence is that Burke generally failed. We have seen how his speech against Hastings affected Miss Burney, and how the speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts was judged by Pitt not to be worth answering. Perhaps the greatest that he ever made was that on conciliation with America; the wisest in its temper, the most closely logical in its reasoning, the simplest in appropriate topics, the most generous and conciliatory in the substance of its appeals. Yet Erskine, who was in the House when this was delivered, said that it drove everybody away, including people who, when they came to read it, read it over and over again and could hardly think of anything else. As Moore says rather too floridly, but with truth, "In vain did Burke's genius put forth its superb plumage, glittering all over with the hundred eyes of fancy—the suit of the bird was heavy and awkward, and its voice seemed rather to scare than attract." Burke's gestures were clumsy; he had sonorous harsh tones; he never lost a strong Irish accent; and his utterance was often hurried and eager. Apart from these disadvantages of accident which have been overcome by men infinitely inferior to Burke, it is easy to perceive, from the matter and texture of the speeches that have become English classics, that the very qualities which are excellences in literature were drawbacks to the spoken discourse.

A listener in Westminster Hall or the House of Commons, unlike the reader by his fireside in the next century, is always thinking of arguments and facts that bear directly on the special issue before him. What he wishes to hear is some particularity of event or inference which will either help him to make up his mind or will justify him if his mind is already made up. Burke never neglected these particularities, and he never went so wide as to fall for an instant into vagueness, but he went wide enough into the generalities that lent force and light to his view to weary men who cared for nothing, and could not be expected to care for anything, but the business actually in hand and the most expeditious way through it. The contentedness is not close enough and rapid enough to hold the interest of a practical assembly, which, though it was a hundred times less busy than the House of Commons today, seems to have been eager in the inverse proportion of what it had to do, to get that little quickly done.

Then we may doubt whether there

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Conical tower and platform in elliptical temple, Zimbabwe ruins, Rhodesia

The Great Zimbabwe Ruins

The extensive ruins of ancient forts, temples and gold workings in Rhodesia are said to date back to at least two thousand years before Christ, and many a lively controversy has centered round the much-voiced question of their origin. One theory, which has been very hotly disputed, is that Rhodesia was the land anciently known as "Hauriah," from whence the gold of "Ophir," mentioned in chapters ix and x of 1 Kings, was obtained. It is interesting, in connection with this theory, to find that Milton in "Paradise Lost" writes:

"Mombaza, and Quiloa, and Melind, And Sofala (thought Ophir) to the realm Of Congo, and Angola farthest south."

The Sofala of today is said to be the site of "Harshish," the ancient seaport for Havilah and the outlet for precious stones, metals, and other merchandise; Ophir being situated in all probability, or at least so some people think, on the southern coast of Arabia and being a clearing house rather than the place of origin of these things; but as has before been stated, this is largely of the nature of conjecture.

With regard to the ancient structures, the principal ruins are those of "The Great Zimbabwe"—the word Zimbabwe meaning, "Here is the great kraal." This seems to have been erected as a great fort by a people who were apparently strange in the land of Monomatapa (the meaning in Chichanga being, he who is receiver of great tribute). The great elliptical ruin with its round tower, a mass of ruins in the near valley and an intricate fortress on the granite hill above, probably the acropolis of the ancient settlement, are especially interesting.

The interior of the great Zimbabwe is labyrinthine. A long, narrow passage leading from the main entrance to a portion of the building containing a conical tower is so narrow, in some parts, that two persons could not walk abreast in it, and on either side the stupendous granite walls rise to a height of thirty feet. As examples of the dry builders' art the evenness of the courses and symmetry of these walls are unparalleled.

The structures were built at periods of very different date. The valley between the elliptical ruin and the hill fortress is a mass of ruins and contains remains of at least ten elliptical buildings and a curious angular enclosure divided into several chambers at different levels. Circular ruins recur over a space of about half a mile. The hill fortress is of great strength, being about five hundred feet high and having a precipice on one side of it. On the only accessible side there is a wall of massive thickness, decorated with a succession of small towers three feet in diameter, alternating with tall monoliths.

In the course of the work of excavation soapstone birds, gold wire, bangles, specimens of pottery, goldsmiths' tools, and many other interesting relics were found. In 1899 a soapstone cylinder ornamented with rosettes was found and thought to be of Phoenician origin, being similar to one found at a temple in Cyprus. Mr. Theodore Bent considers that the chevron pattern used in the wall of the elliptical temple is symbolic of fertility and that it is similar to the symbol for the zodiacal sign of Aquarius. It is interesting in this connection to note that on Phoenician coins having the figure of a ship impressed on them, the sea is shown by a chevron pattern.

drifting slowly through the blue above. Paris, was decked with purple sails; while the delicate network, seemingly fashioned of white silk thread, above Montmartre, was suddenly transformed into golden cord, whose meshes would snare the stars as they should rise. Beneath the flaming vault of heaven lay Paris, a mass of yellow, striped with huge shadows. . . . In an orange-tinted haze, cabs and omnibuses crossed in all directions, amidst a crowd of pedestrians, whose swarming blackness was softened and irradiated by splashes of light. . . . Farther away, vehicles and foot-passengers faded from view; it was only by gleaming lamps that you were made aware of the vehicles which, one behind the other, were crossing some distant bridge.

The Seine, whose banks the oblique rays were enlaving, was rolling, dancing wavelets, streaked with scattered splashes of blue, green, and yellow; but farther up the river, in lieu of this blotchy coloring suggestive of an eastern sea, the waters assumed a uniform golden hue, which became more and more dazzling. You might have thought that some ingots were pouring forth from an invisible crucible on the horizon, broadening out with a conicalness of bright colors as it gradually grew colder. And at intervals over this brilliant stream, the bridges, with curves growing ever more slender and delicate, threw as it were, gray bars, till there came at last a fiery jumble of houses, above which rose the towers of Notre Dame, flaring red like torches. Right and left alike the edifices were all aflame.

The roof of the Palais de l'Industrie appeared like a bed of glowing embers amidst the Champs-Elysees groves. Farther on, behind the roof of the Madeleine, the pile of the Opera House shone out like a mass of burnished copper; and the summits of other buildings, cupolas, and towers, the Vendome column, the church of Saint-Vincent de Paul, the tower of Saint-Jacques, and, nearer in, the pavilions of the new Louvre and the Tuilleries, were crowned with a blaze. —Emile Zola (tr. by Ernest A. Vizetelly).

Paris at Sunset
Paris was brightening in the sunshine. After the first ray had fallen on Notre Dame, others had followed, streaming across the city. The luminary, dipping in the west, rent the clouds asunder, and the various districts spread out, motley with ever-changing lights and shadows. For a time the whole of the left bank was a leaden hue, while the right was speckled with spots of light which made the verge of the river resemble the skin of some huge beast. Then these resemblances varied and vanished at the mercy of the wind, which drove the clouds before it. Above the burnished gold of the house-tops dark patches floated, all in the same direction and with the same gentle and silent motion. Some of them were very large, sailing along with the majestic grace of an admiral's ship; and surrounded by smaller ones preserving the regular order of a squadron in line of battle. Then one vast shadow trailed along, and for a while the Paris, which it seemed ready to devour. And when it had reached the farther horizon, a gush of light streamed from a rift in the cloud, and fell into the void which had been left. The golden cascade could be seen descending first like a thread of fine sand, then swelling into a huge cone, and raining in a continuous shower on the Champs-Elysees district, which it inundated with a splashing, dancing radiance. For a long time did this shower of sparks descend, spraying continuously like a fusée.

But a change had come over the sky. The sun, in its descent toward the slopes of Meudon, had just burst through the last clouds in all its splendor. The azure was illumined with glory; deep on the horizon the crumbling ridge of chalk clouds, blotting out the distant suburbs of Charenton and Choisy-le-Roi, now reared rocks of tender pink, outlined with crimson; the fottilla of cloudlets,

Two little girls, with brown feet bare, And tangled, tossing, yellow hair, Played on the green, fantastic dunes, Around a great Newfoundland brute That lay half resting on his breast; And with his red mouth opened wide Would make believe that he would bite. As they assailed him left and right, And then sprang to the other side. And filled with shouts the willing air. Oh, sweeter far than lyre or lute To my then hot and thirsty heart,

Every line of history inspires a confidence that we shall not go far wrong; that things mend. That is the moral of all we learn, that it warrants Hope, the prolific mother of reforms. Our part is plainly not to throw ourselves across the track, to block improvement and sit tight we are stone, but to watch the uprise of successive mornings and to conspire with the new works of new days.—Emerson.

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Holy Places

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IDOLATRY," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 307 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "is an easily-besetting sin of all peoples." In nothing, perhaps, is the truth of this statement so evident as in the almost universal tendency, in many religions, to endow certain places with special sanctity. The Muhammadan has his Mecca, the Hindu his Benares, the Tibetan his Lhasa, whilst the world as a whole is filled with lesser shrines of varying degrees of sanctity. All through their long history, this form of idolatry was one of the besetting sins of Israel. The evil which so many of her kings did in the sight of God was in building up the "high places" of the heathen. So deep rooted, indeed, was this demand for a holy place, for some visible abode of Deity that neither Moses nor his successors made any attempt to abolish it altogether. Just as the law of an "eye for an eye" sought to curb revenge and not to abolish it, so in the tabernacle in the wilderness and the temple at Jerusalem is to be seen an effort to give to the people a purified symbol, which, in time, if regarded aright, would, as it did in Jesus of Nazareth, give place to a wholly spiritual concept.

Every now and again, the great spiritual seers in Israel caught something more than a glimpse of what it all meant, as, for instance, when Solomon, at the dedication of the temple, broke through the mesmerism of material glory that surrounded him to the great spiritual fact in the words, "Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded?"

Nevertheless, the question of a holy place remained one of the great problems in Israel, so much so that one of the first questions asked of Jesus by the Samaritan woman, as she stood talking with him by the well at Sychar, was one as to the supremacy of Jerusalem as a place of worship. She had perceived that he was a prophet, and here was an opportunity which she must not let pass to have an opinion on so great an issue. The fathers of her people had worshiped "in this mountain." But the Jews insisted that Jerusalem was the place where men ought to worship. What did Jesus think of it? And Jesus did not hesitate. He told her plainly that the hour was coming when, neither at Jerusalem nor yet in that mountain men should worship the Father. For the hour was not only coming, but had already come, when the true worshipers of God should worship him "in spirit and in truth." And then he added the words, "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

Christ Jesus himself, of course, worshiped God in every place. He taught impartially in the temple court, in the village synagogue, in the house at Capernaum, from a boat thrust out a little way from the shore, and when the day's work was over he went up alone into the Mount of Olives. When the disciples came to him to point out to him the beauties of the temple, he told them that the day would come when there should not be one stone left standing on another that should not be thrown down. To Jesus of Nazareth there were obviously no such things as holy places for all places were holy; whilst, as to holiness, he found it in the spiritual perception of a Roman centurion on the shores of Galilee, in the heart of a Syrophenician woman on the road to Tyre and Sidon, or in a cottage at Bethany.

Jesus' immediate disciples followed his example. Holy places never find a place in their teaching. But, as the years went by and materialism obscured more and more the vision of the Christ, the holy place reappeared. The stupendous statement by the well of Sychar was forgotten, and the shrine showed an increasing disposition to reassert itself. By the time that the first light of the Reformation began to dawn over Christendom, in the fourteenth century, the sanctity of place and person was the alpha and omega of Christianity. Those people were accounted unquestionably the most devout who joined one or other of the endless processions of pilgrims which spread themselves over the world like a net, making their way, now to this holy place and now to that. Whilst those considered to be most blessed among people on earth were undoubtedly those who dwelt in these places.

The Reformation was, to a very large extent, a revolt against this form of idolatry. For a time everything went down before it. Shrine, church and altar alike were overthrown. Much of this change was permanent, but the belief was not scientifically destroyed, hence it constantly reappeared in other forms. Superstition was in some degree banished, but straightforward sentiment mounted the throne in its stead. The holy place reappeared in the form of "another world," very far from being wholly removed from materiality, in which the central figure was the human Jesus. Again and again the evil spirit was cast out of the man and wandered through dry places, seeking rest. And finding none it decided to return, and did return, often with other evil spirits worse than itself. The human mind fought from ditch to ditch for some human link with what it called God.

Then, in 1866, came the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, and the old beliefs of the holy place, a sensuous earth, heaven and hell as commonly viewed, were challenged by her teaching. The great truth which Mrs. Eddy revealed is wonderfully summarized by her on page 468 of her textbook, "Science and Health with

Key to the Scriptures," in answer to her own question, "What is the scientific statement of being?" "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Here then is the real and the only holy place, and is altogether in a vision which is wholly spiritual. Here the human association finds no attachment and the mere "locus" of the human manifestation of good commands no special reverence, because it finds no special recognition. To the young man who addressed him as "Good Master" Jesus said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." "Little children," wrote John nineteen hundred years ago, "keep yourselves from idols."

The New Song and the Old

A new song should be sweetly sung.
It goes but to the ear:
A new song should be sweetly sung.
For it touches no one near:
But an old song may be roughly sung:
The ear forgets its art.
As comes upon the rudest tongue
The tribute of the heart.

A new song should be sweetly sung.
For memory glides it not;
It brings not back the strains that
Through childhood's sunny cot.
But an old song may be roughly sung:
It tells of days of glee,
When the boy to his mother clung,
Or danced on his father's knee.

On tented fields it is welcome still;
It is sweet on the stormy sea,
In forest wild, on rocky hill,
And away on the prairie-lee:
But dearer far the old song:
When friends we love are nigh,
And well-known voices, clear and strong,
United in the chorus-cry.

Of the old song, the old song.
The song of the days of glee,
When the boy to his mother clung,
Or danced on his father's knee!
Oh, the old song—the old song!
The song of the days of glee:
The new song may be better sung,
But the good old song for me!

—John K. Mitchell.
Costly Followers
Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man make his train longer, he make his wings shorter.—Francis Bacon.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Turkish Pestilence

IT WOULD be interesting to know if the State Department in Washington is taking any hand in the drafting of the Turkish Treaty. The difficulty is that the State Department must be faced by the fact, referred to by Senator Lodge during the war, that the United States avoided any rupture with the Ottoman Empire, and so is handicapped in any attempt to intervene in the settlement of the terms of peace. Why, exactly, war was never declared by Washington against the Sublime Porte has never been made particularly clear. The reasons given, by the friends of the Administration and by those in its confidence at the time, that it was the only way of assuring the safety of the Christian refugees in the concentration camps under the walls of Constantinople, was never a convincing one. If the Turk could murder the Greeks of Thrace, the Jews of Syria, and the Armenians of Anatolia, he was not in the least likely to be debarred from a holocaust at Constantinople, if it had suited his purpose, or to have found the least difficulty in discovering a reason for the act. It must be remembered that having deprived the Armenians of their table knives, lest they should start an armed revolution with them, he eventually attacked and murdered the Armenians, by hundreds of thousands, for having started this armed revolution without them.

Yet the very men who found this infamous excuse, and proceeded to take advantage of it in their infamous fashion, are the men whom it is proposed today to confirm in authority in Anatolia, whilst the remnant of the victims who were tortured, enslaved, and murdered, are apparently to be placed once more under the heel of the oppressor, in illustration of the full villainy of the infamous declaration of Talaat, that he would settle the Armenian question by not leaving an Armenian question to settle. What Talaat, of course, meant was that he would not leave enough Armenians, if he left any, to till the ground or to trade in the merchandise of the East. To the best of his ability Talaat, with the assistance of Enver, carried out his hideous threat. But the appalling thing is not so much that he succeeded as well as he did, as that his success should have become an argument against the Armenians for the purpose of reducing an autonomous Armenia from eight to two vilayets.

If this excuse stood by itself, it would be bad enough. But it does not stand by itself. It is the very excuse which has been made use of by the Bulgarians for the allotment of Eastern Thrace to Bulgaria instead of to Greece. It can never be said too often, and it has been proved up to the hilt, that the very process which was carried out by Talaat and Enver in Armenia, was carried out on a smaller scale by Tzar Ferdinand and the Turks in Thrace. If the Greeks of Thrace did not suffer like the Armenians of Anatolia, it was simply because Greece itself, instead of the Syrian desert, lay across their borders, and that there were Greek ships in which they could escape to Athens and Salonika instead of a country occupied by the armed forces of Bulgaria or Turkey. Yet the British and French generals went before the Peace Conference in Paris and vouched for the fact that the Greek population of Eastern Thrace was negligible for reasons, though they did not state them, precisely similar to those which had made the Anatolian vilayets destitute of Armenians. At the same time there is one great difference between the two cases. For whereas the Armenians were almost exterminated by outrage, by starvation, by torture, and by murder, the great mass of the Greeks escaped across the border or by ship, and though thousands of them also were exterminated by outrage, by starvation, by torture, and by murder, yet the proportionate remnant is overwhelmingly larger than that of the Armenians coming back, more like shadows than human beings, from the caves of the mountains or the sands of the desert.

Nevertheless it is seriously maintained that Eastern Thrace, the Province of Aidin, and six of the eight vilayets of the Armenians should be returned to the Turk, and placed under his heel once more on the sufficient ground that that heel has already ground the Christian population out of those districts. The immorality of the argument is almost as outrageous as is the futility of the statesmanship. For five long centuries the Turk has piled torture upon slavery, and murder upon torture. For five long centuries the limit of the Turk's ferocity and lust has been the length of the sword of the Giaour. Just to the extent that the Armenian, the Bulgar, the Greek, the Ruman, or the Serb was strong enough to protect himself, did the Turk relax his hold. The Sultans filled the ranks of the Janissaries with Christian recruits, and when the Janissaries became a Frankenstein, slaughtered them in an afternoon just as if they had had the misfortune to be their own families, at the moment of their accession to the throne. The art, the culture, the commerce, the learning of every nation in their path, the Sultans wiped out with its population. And when, as a result of these efforts to thrust the Dark Ages back into the civilization of the modern world, their Empire shrunk upon their blood-stained hands, they became more and more savage in their methods. "Never," declared Senator Lodge, once, addressing the Senate on the subject of the Turk, "have his massacres been worse than during the entire nineteenth century." In the light, however, of his record during the war, Mr. Lodge will have to revise this estimate for the worse. But the revision will not help to strengthen or justify the statesmanship which proposes to retain the Turk in Constantinople, on the ground that if he is ejected he will proceed to attempt to repeat in India what he has been successful in accomplishing in the Near East, or on the ground that he will be easier to reach on the Golden Horn than behind the walls of Brusa.

It is this last extravagance which exposes the barren

statesmanship of the congress in St. James's Palace. There is not a child who does not know that the sole difficulty in dealing with the Turk has always been the selfishness and jealousies of the great powers. When Abdul Hamid was indulging in his annual Armenian massacres, he was again and again threatened from London, from Paris, and elsewhere. But the terrible old tyrant simply smiled, and prepared for another orgy of blood, lust, and loot. He knew perfectly well that if the British ironclads came into Besika Bay, Marschall von Bieberstein in the German Embassy, or von der Goltz at the Ministry of War would be ready to create all the international friction necessary to prevent the Butcher of Adana or the Kurdish Chieftains from being interfered with. If a former British Prime Minister insisted that, after the hecatomb of Philippopolis, where the bodies of women and children were piled like the snow in an American street in winter, the Turk must be thrust "bag and baggage" out of Europe, the Prime Minister himself pooh-poohed the stories as "coffee-house babel," and was only reduced to reasonableness when his own agent, himself a pro-Turk, declared that 12,000 Christians had been murdered in the Philippopolis district alone.

That was in 1876; and since then the world has witnessed the long drawn out terror of the reign of Abdul Hamid, described in one terrible phrase, by an English journalist, as Abdul the Damned. It has seen the atrocities of Abdul reduplicated by the Young Turk Triumvirate. And as a result of this the Prime Ministers of France, Italy, and the United Kingdom decide that it would be impolitic to remove the Turk from Europe.

The Adriatic Muddle

It was Lord Palmerston who used to declare, years ago, that there never had been more than three people who understood the Schleswig-Holstein question. He was one of them, but he would add that, as soon as the Seven Weeks' War between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, had apparently settled the matter, he had gratefully made a virtue out of a necessity and "let go his hold." The Adriatic question is running the Schleswig-Holstein question very close. The circle of men who really understand it is becoming steadily narrower. It is, as far as detail is concerned, already a question entirely for experts. The mere layman in such matters must long ago have given up the unequal struggle. The December proposal, the January compromise, the February impasse, the Wilson intervention, all coming on the top of a whole year's tremendous discussion, strewn with resignations and international crises and terminating in a d'Annunzio raid, with the mysterious "Pact of London" ever hovering in the background, presents a state of affairs which can only be justly described by the one word "muddle."

It is, moreover, a very disgraceful muddle, and yet one which, conditions being what they are, was inevitable. The old diplomacy is finding it very hard to kick against the pricks. It is persisting. But there is only one end to such an unequal contest. When Sir Arthur Evans, in the summer of 1915, gave to the world, through the columns of The Manchester Guardian, what he claimed to be a résumé of the terms under which Italy had agreed to come to the aid of the Allies, there were many who refused to give the statement credit. It showed that, in all directions, the interests of the Serbians, who at that time were making their heroic stand against Austria, had been sacrificed to those of Italy. And it was not till the Bolsheviks, in the January of 1918, published the full text of the treaty that Sir Arthur Evans' statement was finally confirmed. Then it was seen that the whole Adriatic question, as it would be presented to the Peace Conference, whenever that conference might convene, was already formulated for settlement along lines so obviously unjust as to preclude any possibility of its going through unchallenged.

It was not long after the assembly of the actual Peace Conference in Paris, in the early part of last year, that the first mutterings of the storm were heard. Italy, it soon appeared, was not going to be content even with the secret Pact of London. She formally laid claim to the city and port of Fiume, which by the London treaty had been expressly reserved as an outlet for Croatia. It was in vain that the Jugo-Slav representatives insisted that, owing to the physical nature of the coast area, and the consequent direction followed by the railway systems, the double port of Fiume and Sushak was the only natural outlet for their commerce. The Italian delegates stood out doggedly for the thrusting eastward of the London line, so as to create, not only an Italian Fiume, but a considerable Italian hinterland to go with it.

The first great crisis came toward the end of April. Great Britain and France, with their hands, to a great extent, tied by their secret understandings, were obliged to favor Italy, President Wilson, however, declining to be bound by such agreements, refused to accede to the Italian demand. On April 24, Mr. Wilson issued his famous statement giving his reasons why he opposed the Italian claim, and, the next day, the Italian delegation, headed by Mr. Orlando, withdrew from the Peace Conference, and from Paris, and returned to Rome. The withdrawal, however, was of short duration. On May 5 they were back again, and, ultimately, the German Treaty and, later, even the Austrian Treaty were signed, with the question of Fiume and the Adriatic generally "held in abeyance." This was, however, quite obviously only putting off the day of reckoning, and each month, and even week, of delay has added to the complexities of the issue.

What exactly is the tangle in which the question exists today ought to be tolerably clear from the notes recently exchanged between the Supreme Council and Mr. Wilson, which have just been made public. Mr. Wilson's position, however, has, all along, been perfectly simple, and perfectly logical. He declared, as far back as last April, that he could not agree to the annexation of Fiume by Italy, as it was, in his opinion, the preeminently natural outlet for the commerce of the new Jugo-Slavia. Nothing, apparently, has happened since to alter his opinion. Moreover, it now appears, as it did not appear a few days ago, that Mr. Wilson has consistently kept this view before the Supreme Council.

His recent so-called ultimatum on the matter, so far from being a bolt from the blue, was merely an emphasis of previous remonstrance.

Lady Astor's Speech

It is no slight business to head the temperance campaign in England. The grip of the "trade" is so tenacious, and the instinct for personal liberty so inherent, that the reformer has to meet the malign influence of drink itself on the one hand, and the national resentment of interference on the other. In no one thing does the Englishman assert himself with more political determination than in his right to personal freedom within the law; and so it comes about that the effort to bring the United Kingdom into line with the United States in the matter of prohibition is fraught with a peculiar difficulty which has not to be faced, with the same intensity, in other countries. Mr. Johnson discovered this when, early in the new campaign, the horse play of a disorderly mob cost him an eye. Therefore, it obviously required what Lady Astor described as following the example of Drake, and taking her courage in both hands, to stand up before an impenitent House of Commons, and, following the delivery of one of the most cynical and humorous speeches ever made in defense of the drink interests, to tell the country from the floor of the House that the enfranchisement of women was going to cause it to change its opinion.

Not for one moment, however, did Lady Astor shirk the point. She told the House she was not asking for prohibition, because she realized that that was hopeless at the present moment, but she was asking the House which it put first, the prosperity of the drink trade or the welfare of the nation? national efficiency or national inefficiency? the hope of a better world or the relapse to pre-war conditions? Then turning to the speech with which the mover of the resolution in favor of the withdrawal of restrictions on drink had roused the House to laughter, she told him that she found it difficult to be humorous over the fact that convictions of women for drunkenness had doubled since, a year ago, the restrictions had been slightly modified, whilst the convictions of men had quadrupled. As for the freedom men claimed, she declared, she was not tremendously excited over that, but she was tremendously concerned over the interests of the women and children who suffered from the effects of this drunkenness. And she insisted that the working man no longer hardened his heart like Pharaoh, when it was pointed out to him that the price of his own freedom was the suffering of the women and the children.

It was a daring speech, but then Lady Astor is accustomed to be daring. But it was something very much more than this. All the time Lady Astor was on her feet the House was listening not to the platitudinous arguments of many of the most earnest reformers, but to an attack upon the great evil based upon a realization of Principle. When Lady Astor sat down she probably had done more than she knew to break the great national curse, because she had spoken face to face with the country in a full realization of the powerlessness of evil to withstand the attack of Truth.

The Village Brass Band

NO CIVIC or social organization, in the smaller cities and in the villages of the United States, more truly reflects a community's democratic ideals than does that voluntary organization, the village brass band. In it are enrolled, without hope of pecuniary reward, the representatives of almost all professions and trades, from the village lawyer and doctor to the barber, the blacksmith, the dry goods clerk, and the editor and proprietor of the weekly paper. The organization, as such, has no ritual, no code, no inflexible standard of ethics, perhaps, and no social or financial hurdles which candidates for admission to its ranks are required to pass.

Those who have lived, at one time or another, in a village of moderate size in the northern sections of the United States have watched, possibly with deep interest and some concern, the struggles of a village brass band during the months of its organization, or reorganization, and have wondered at and admired the persistence, the tenacity, if not the almost indomitable courage of director and performers alike. There is nothing particularly inspiring to the listener in the discords emanating from the dimly-lighted town hall on a summer evening when the barber, perhaps, seeking vainly for the right note on a cornet, "flats" with the trombone so unmistakably that even the grocer's clerk, the latest recruit, who essays the rôle of bass drummer, smiles condescendingly.

One day, perhaps in late spring, a "benefit" is proposed by the local newspaper, in order to give the appreciative townsfolk an opportunity of contributing toward the uniforms for the band "boys." There is never any question as to what the response will be. Indeed, have not the people been waiting, almost impatiently, for just such a chance to show their appreciation? The incentive is sufficient, because a "grand" Fourth of July celebration is being discussed, the first since the band was organized, and who would want an ununiformed band leading the parade up Main Street, and on to the grove where the "speaking" is to take place? Last year, perhaps, the Commercial Club or the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic had proposed that the Fourth should be celebrated properly, but the matter had been dropped because the town had no band. But now it has a band. Out of a crude and almost conglomerate mass there has been evolved, through much effort and patience, a fairly harmonious unit. In outward aspect it may perhaps remind an observer of Mr. McCutcheon's "Awkward Squad" cartoon, but this will be changed, at least in a degree, when the new uniforms are ready. The main point is, however, that the town at last has a band, and a band is just what has been needed for years. It is an evidence of enterprise, of true civic pride, an earnest of renewed growth and greater prosperity.

The great ordeal, however, is yet to be passed. The test is to come with the first real public appearance of the band during the day and evening of the Fourth. The ceremonies of the parade are easily gone through with,

because excellence of bearing and appearance is the chief thing sought and expected in this event. The music for the marching crowds of citizens and visitors is not difficult. But at the park all is changed. There, first on the program of events, is "Music by the Band"! How the letters stand out! Nothing else is so conspicuous except, perhaps, the name of the youthful lawyer-orator, as it appears to the speaker himself, while he endeavors to regard with cool unconcern the march of events which will eventually set him on his feet before what may seem the largest audience ever assembled. Order is commanded by the besashed veteran who acts as chairman, and the musical number is announced in the midst of unstinted applause. Although that particular selection has been rehearsed a hundred times, more or less, it does seem to the cornet player, as he begins his solo part, as though he never had heard just those notes before. The youthful speaker sympathizes, for soon he too is to "play a solo part," in which some strange and heretofore unheard voice will seem to do the speaking for him. As he listens now, he wishes the band would play on and on forever. But soon the music ceases, and thunderous applause greets the leader and his fellows. They have undergone, successfully, their first engagement "under fire." They are novices no longer, but veterans, qualified contestants for the county medal, for which they will try at the next "agricultural and mechanical fair." The "speaker of the day," as he arises in response to the flattering introduction which the master of ceremonies is just drawing to a close, wishes, perhaps, that he had learned to play the trombone.

Editorial Notes

RAYMOND T. BAKER, Director of the Mint, who accompanied Bainbridge Colby, the newly appointed Secretary of State, on his visit to President Wilson, has been one of the more picturesque of the newer figures in Washington. His home has technically been in Nevada, though as a mining man he has had interests in various places. It is interesting to recall that President Wilson received in Nevada one of the heartiest welcomes of his whole trip of last autumn. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, has been one of the steadfast supporters of the Administration. With such a comparatively little known appointee as Mr. Colby, the public is naturally a bit curious as to what his associations have been.

AN UNUSUAL-LOOKING collier is plying between Cardiff and Genoa at the present time, says The Pall Mall Gazette of London. It is no other than the old battleship Italia, requisitioned by the Italian Government to carry Welsh coal to its ports. The Italia is doing the job effectively, though very expensively, since she carries only 7000 tons, 2000 of which she consumes herself on her way to Italy. She was launched in 1880, and was then the largest warship in the world. She carried 100 guns, and was able to steam at the then excessive speed of 18½ knots. How have the mighty fallen!

PERHAPS no union, formed recently, is likely to prove more far-reaching in anything resembling strike activities than the union of four southern governors in the United States to strike at the practice of lynching.

WHEN Trotzky declares that it should be no harder for a bourgeois state to deal commercially with Soviet Russia than it was for the American democracy to trade with the Russia of the Tsars, he is promising no very easy time of it, after all. Americans had their troubles then.

THAT 140,000 school teachers in the United States have deserted the business of teaching during the past year is a significant statement. But perhaps it would be more significant still to tell where they have gone.

THE book club established in Cologne, for the benefit of the British soldiers, can congratulate itself upon proving a great success. It is supplied by British publishers with works, both classical and ultra-modern, hot from the printing presses. Novels have some vogue, but the thing the soldier wants, and thinks nothing of spending his money upon, apparently is the technical book. Germans also may buy books from the club, and they are making use of the opportunity. A book club is a good meeting ground for the renewal of relations.

GREATER revenues from Canadian railways are considered necessary, and higher freight rates are in view. The question as to what commodities will bear the burden has not been settled; the question as to who will pay the increase has long been settled.

AS LAW and order come into the wild and unsettled mountains of Mesopotamia, especially when new roads and the eventual railway connect the northern Kurdish country around Mosul with the rest of the world, many a now useless tree and shrub will doubtless be put to service as a contributor of gum. The gums of Mesopotamia have many commercial uses, and the unsystematic tapping and trading that now brings the product on pack animals to Suleimanya, where merchants buy it from the Kurds and sell it again to other merchants in Baghdad, is a mere suggestion of the industry that may be developed by enterprising promoters who may have observed the extent of this natural resource in Mesopotamia and looked further afield than Aleppo and Baghdad for markets. Now that British occupation has opened the land to western ideas, it would not be surprising if the gum industry grew to be a source of considerable national wealth, and an important factor in creating a new Mesopotamia.

IN LANCASHIRE many workmen have been in the habit of doing the family cobbling at home, and, during the war, the wives learned to "carry on" while their husbands were in the army. It will be interesting to see whether the wives of cobblers, like other women who are striving to obtain their freedom, will learn to do their own shoe-mending. It would certainly break down the old notion that the cobbler's wife was the worst shod.